THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS---CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$1 00
One copy, six months.....50
One copy, three months.....25

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXIX. SALEM, N. C., MARCH 31, 1881. NO. 12.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with any one else.

Rowing Against the Tide.

It is easy to glide with the ripples
Adown the stream of time,
To flow with the course of the river,
Like music to some old rhyme;
But ah! it takes courage and patience
Against its current to ride;
And we must have strength from heaven
When rowing against the tide.

We may float on the river's surface
While our oars scarce touch the stream,
And visions of early glory
On our dazzling sight may gleam;
We forget that on before us
The dashing torrents roar,
And, while we are idly dreaming,
Its waters will carry us o'er.

But a few—ah, would there were many!—
Row up the "stream of life;"
They struggle against its surges,
And mind neither toil nor strife,
Though weary and faint with labor,
Singing, triumphant, they ride;
For Christ is the hero's Captain
When rowing against the tide.

Far on through the hazy distance,
Like a mist on a distant shore,
They see the walls of a city,
With its banner floating o'er.
Seen through a glass so darkly
They almost mistake their way;
But faith throws light on their labor,
When darkness shuts out their day.

And shall we be one of that number
Who mind no toil nor pain?
Shall we mourn the loss of earthly joys
When we have a crown to gain?
Or shall we glide on with the river,
With death at the end of our ride,
While our brother, with heaven before him,
Is rowing against the tide?

THE AMERICAN'S TALE.

"It air strange, it air," he was saying as I opened the door of the room where our social little semi-literary society met; "but I could tell you queerer things than that 'ere—almighty queer things. You can't learn everything out of books, sirs, nohow. You see it ain't the men as can string English together and has good eddications as find themselves in the queer places I've been in. They're mostly rough men, sirs, as can scarce speak aright, far less tell with pen and ink the things they've seen; but if they could they'd make some of your European's har riz with astonishment, They would sirs, you bet!"

His name was Jefferson Adams, I believe; I knew his initials were J. A., for you may see them yet deeply whittled on the right hand upper panel of our smoking-room door. He gleamed across our ordinary quiet conviviality like some brilliant meteor, and then was lost in the outer darkness. That night, however, our Nevada friend was in full swing; and I quietly lit my pipe and dropped into the nearest chair, anxious not to interrupt his story.

"Mind you," he continued, "I hain't got no grudge against your men of science. I likes and respects a chap as can match every beast and plant, from a huckleberry to a grizzly with a jaw-breakin' name; but if you wants real interestin' facts, something a bit juicy, you go to your whalers and your frontiersmen, and your scouts and Hudson Bay men, chaps who mostly can scarce sign their names."

There was a pause here, as Mr. Jefferson Adams produced a long cheroot and lit it. We preserved a strict silence in the room, for we had already learned that on the slightest interruption our American drew himself into his shell again. He glanced around with a self-satisfied smile as he remarked our expectant looks, and continued through a halo of smoke:

"Now which of you gentlemen has been in Arizona? None, I'll warrant. And of all English or Americans as can put a pen to paper, how many has been in Arizona? Precious few, I calc'late. I've been there, sirs, lived there for years; and when I think of what I've seen there, why, I can scarce get myself to believe it now.

"Ah, there's a country! I was one of Walker's filibusters, as they chose to call us; and after we'd busted up, and the chief was shot, some on us made tracks and located down there. A reg'lar English and American colony, we was, with our wives and children, and all complete. I reckon there's some of the old folk there yet, and that they hain't forgotten what I'm agoing to tell you. No, I warrant they hain't, never on this side of the grave, sirs.

"I was talking about the country, though; and I guess I could astonish you considerable if I spoke of nothing else. To think of such a land being built for a few 'greasers' and half-breeds! It's a misusing of Providence, that's what I calls it. Grass as hung over a chap's head as he rode through it, and trees so thick that you couldn't catch a glimpse of blue sky for leagues and leagues, and orchids like umbrellas! Maybe some on you has seen a plant as they calls the 'fly-catcher' in some parts of the States?"

"Dianœa muscipula," murmured Dawson, our scientific man par excellence.

"Ah, 'Die near a municipal,' that's him! You'll see a fly stand on that 'ere plant, and then you'll see the two sides of a leaf snap up together and catch it between them, and grind it up and smash it to bits, for all the world like some great sea squid with its beak; and hours after, if you open the leaf, you'll see the body lying half digested, and in bits. Well, I've seen those flytraps in Arizona with leaves eight and ten feet long, and thorns or teeth a foot or more; why, they could—but I'm going too fast!

"It's about the death of Joe Hawkins I was going to tell you; 'bout as queer a thing, I reckon, as ever you heard tell on. There wasn't nobody in Montana as didn't know of Joe Hawkins—'Alabama Joe, as he was called there. A reg'lar out and outer, he was. He was a good chap enough, mind ye, as long as you stroked him the right way; but rile him anyhow and he were worse nor a wild-cat. I've seen him empty his six-shooter into a crowd as chanced to jostle him agoing into Simpson's bar when there was a dance on; and he bowled Tom Hooper 'cause he spilt his liquor over his weskit by mistake. No, he didn't stick at murder, Joe didn't; and he weren't a man to be trusted further nor you could see him.

"Now at the time I tell on, when Joe Hawkins was swaggerin' about the town and layin' down the law with his shootin' irons, there was an Englishman there of the name of Scott—Tom Scott, if I rec'lect aright. This chap Scott was a thorough Britisher (begging the present company's pardon); and yet he didn't freeze much to the British set there or they didn't freeze much to him. He was a quiet, simple man, Scott was—rather too quiet for a rough set like that; sneakin' they called him, but he weren't that. He kept hisself mostly apart, and didn't interfere with nobody so long as he were left alone. Some said as how he'd been kinder ill-treated at home—been a Chartist or something of that sort, and had to up stick and run; but he never spoke of it hisself, an' never complained. Bad luck or good that chap kept a stiff lip on him.

"This chap Scott was a sort o' butt among the men about Montana, for he was so quiet an' simple like. There was no party either to take up his grievances; for, as I've been sayin', the Britishers hardly counted him one of them, and many a rough joke they played on him. He never cut up rough, but was polite to all hisself. I think the boys got to think he hadn't much grit in him till he showed 'em their mistake.

"It was in Simpson's bar as the row got up, an' that led to the queer thing I was going to tell you of. Alabama Joe and one or two other rowdies were dead on the Britishers in those days and they spoke their opinions pretty free, though I warned them as there'd be an almighty muss. That partic'lar night Joe was nigh half drunk, an' he swaggered about the town with his six shooter, lookin' out for a quarrel. Then he turned into the bar, where he know'd he'd find some o' the English as ready for one as he was hisself. Sure enough there was half a dozen lounging about, an' Tom Scott standin' alone before the stove. Joe sat down by the table and put his revolver and bowie down in front of him. 'Them's my arguments, Jeff,' he says to me, 'if any white-livered Britisher dares give me the lie.' I tried to stop him, sirs, but he weren't a man as you could easily turn, an' he began to speak in a way as no chap could stand. Why, even a 'Greaser' would flare up if you said as much of Greaserland! There was a commotion at the bar an' every man laid his hands on his we'pins, but afore they could draw we heard a quiet voice from the stove: 'Say your prayers, Joe Hawkins, for by heaven you're a dead man!' Joe turned round and looked like grabbin' at his iron; but it weren't no manner of use. Tom Scott was standing up covering him with his derringer; a smile on his white face, but the very demon shining in his eyes. 'It ain't that the old country has used me overwell,' he says, 'but no man shall speak agin it afore me, and live.' For a second or two I could see his finger tighten round the trigger, an' then he gave a laugh, an' threw the pistol on the floor. 'No,' he says, 'I can't shoot a half-drunk man. Take your dirty life, Joe, an' use it better nor you have done. You've been nearer the grave this night than you will be agin until your time comes. You'd best make tracks now, I guess. Nay, never look back at me, man; I'm not afeared at your shootin' iron. A bully's nigh always a coward.' And he swung contemptuously round, and relit his half-smoked pipe from the stove; while Alabama slunk out o' the bar, with the laughs of the Britishers ringing in his ears. I saw his face as he passed me, and on it I saw murder, sirs—murder, as plain as I ever seed anything in my life.

"I stayed in the bar after the row, and watched Tom Scott as he shook hands with the men about. It seemed kinder queer to me to see him smilin' and cheerful-like; for I knew Joe's blood-thirsty mind, and that the Englishman had small chance of ever seeing the morning. He lived in an out-of-the-way sort of place, you see, clean off the trail, and had to pass through the Flytrap gulch to get to it. This here gulch was a marshy, gloomy place, lonely enough during the day even; for it were always a creepy sort o' thing to see the great eight and ten-foot leaves snapping up if aught touched them; but at night there was never a soul near. Some parts of the marsh, too, were soft and deep, and a body thrown in would be gone by the morning. I could see Alabama Joe crouchin' under the leaves of the great Flytrap in the darkest part of the gulch with a scowl on his face and a revolver in his hand; I could see it, sirs, as plain as with my two eyes.

"'Bout midnight Simpson shuts up his bar, so out we had to go. Tom Scott started off for his three-mile walk at a slashing pace. I just dropped him a hint as he passed me, for I kinder liked the chap. 'Keep your derringer loose in your belt, sir,' I says, 'for you might chance to need it.' He looked round at me with his quiet smile, and then I lost sight of him in the gloom. I never thought to see him again. He'd hardly gone afore Simpson comes up to me and says: 'There'll be a nice job in the Flytrap gulch to-night, Jeff; the boys say that Hawkins started half an hour ago to wait for Scott and shoot him on sight. I calc'late the coroner 'll be wanted to-morrow.'

"What passed in the gulch that night? It were a question as were asked pretty free next morning. A half-breed was in Ferguson's store after daybreak, and he said as he'd chanced to be near the gulch 'bout one in the morning. It warn't easy to get at his story, he seemed so uncommon scared; but he told us, at last, as he'd heard the fearfulest screams in the stillness of the night. There weren't no shots, he said, but scream after scream, kinder muffled, like a man with a scrape over his head, an' in mortal pain. Abner Brandon and me, and a few more, was in the store at the time; so we mounted and rode out to Scott's farm, passing through the gulch on the way. There weren't nothing partic'lar to be seen there—no blood nor marks of a fight, nor nothing; and when we gets up to Scott's house out he comes to meet us fresh as a lark. 'Hullo, Jeff!' says he, 'no need for the pistols after all. Come in, boys.' 'Did ye see or hear nothing as we came home last night?' says I. 'No,' says he; 'all was quiet enough An owl kinder moaning in the Flytrap gulch—that was all. Come, jump off and have a glass.' 'Thank ye,' says Abner. So off we gets, and Tom Scott rode into the settlement with us when we went back.

"An allfired commotion was on in Main street as we rode into it. The Merican party seemed to have gone clean crazed. Alabama Joe was gone not a darned particle of him left. Since he went out to the gulch nary eye had seen him. As we got off our horses there was a considerable crowd in front of Simpson's, and some ugly looks at Tom Scott, I can tell you. There was a clickin' of pistols, and I saw as Scott had his hand in his bosom, too. There weren't a single English face about. 'Stand aside, Jeff Adams,' says Zebb Humphrey, as great a scoundrel as ever lived, 'you hain't got no hand in this game. Say, boys, are we, free Americans, to be murdered by any Britisher?' It was the quickest thing as ever I seed. There was a rush an' a crack; Zebb was down, with Scott's ball in his thigh, and Scott hisself was on the ground, with a dozen men holding him. It weren't no use struggling, so he lay quiet. They seemed a bit uncertain what to do with him at first, but then one of Alabama's special chums put them up to it. 'Joe's gone,' he said; 'nothing ain't surer nor that, an' there lies the man as killed him. Some on you knows as Joe went on business to the gulch last night; he never came back. That 'ere Britisher passed threugh after he'd gone; they'd had a row, screams is heard 'mong the flytraps. I say agin he has played poor Joe some o' his sneakin' tricks, an' thrown him into the swamp. It ain't no wonder as the body is gone. But air we to stan' by and see English murderin' our own chums? I guess not. Let Judge Lynch try him, that's what I say.' 'Lynch him!' shouted a hundred angry voices—for all the ragtag and bobtail o' the settlement was round us by this time. 'Here, boys, fetch a rope and swing him up. Up with him over Simpson's door!' 'See here, though,' says another coming forrards, 'let's hang him by the great flytrap in the gulch. Let Joe see as he's revenged, if so be as he's buried 'bout theer.' There was a shout for this, an' away they went, with Scott tied on his mustang in the middle, and a mounted guard, with cocked revolvers, round him; for we knew as there was a score or so Britishers about as didn't seem to recognize Judge Lynch, and was dead on a free fight.

"I went out with them, my heart bleedin' for Scott, though he didn't seem a cent put out, he didn't. He were game to the backbone. Seems kinder queer, sirs, hangin' a man to a flytrap, but our'n were a reg'lar tree, and the leaves like a brace of boats with a hinge between 'em and thorns at the bottom.

"We passed down the gulch to the place where the great one grows, and there we seed it with the leaves, some open, some shut. But we seed something worse nor that. Standin' round the tree was some thirty men, Britishers all, an' armed to the teeth. They was waitin' for us evidently, an' had a business-like look about 'em, as if they'd come for something and meant to have it. There was the raw material there for about as warm a scrimmidge as ever I seed. As we rode up a great red-bearded Scotchman—Cameron were his name—stood out afore the rest, his revolver cocked in his hand. 'See here, boys,' he says, 'you've got no call to hurt a hair of that man's head. You hain't proved as Joe is dead yet; and if you had, you hain't proved as Scott killed him. Anyhow, it were in self-defense; for you all know as he was lying in wait for Scott, to shoot him on sight; so I say agin, you hain't got no call to hurt that man; and what's more, I've got thirty six-barreled arguments against your doin' it.' 'It's an interestin' pint, and worth arguin' out,' said the man as was Alabama Joe's special chum. There was a clickin' of pistols, and a loosenin' of knives, and the two parties began to draw up to one another, an' it looked like a rise in the mortality of Montana. Scott was standing behind with a pistol at his ear if he stirred, lookin' quiet and composed as having no money on the table, when sudden he gives a start an' a shout as rang in our ears like a trumpet. 'Joe!' he cried, 'Joe! Look at him! In the Flytrap!' We all turned an' looked where he was pointin'. Jerusalem! I think we won't get that picter out of our minds agin. One of the great leaves of the Flytrap, that had been shut and touchin' the ground as it lay, was slowly rolling back upon its hinges. There, lying like a child in its cradle, was Alabama Joe in the hollow of the leaf. The great thorns had been slowly driven through his heart as it shut upon him. We could see as he'd tried to cut his way out, for there was a slit in the thick fleshy leaf, an' his bowie was in his hand; but it had smothered him first. He'd laid down on it likely to keep the damp off while he were awaitin' for Scott, and it had closed on him as you've seen your little hothouse ones do on a fly; an' there he were as we found him, torn and crushed into pulp by the great jagged teeth of the man-eatin' plant. There, sirs, I think you'll own as that's a curious story."

"And what became of Scott?" asked Jack Sinclair.

"Why, we carried him back to Simpson's on our shoulders, we did. Made a speech, too—a fine speech—from the counter. Somethin' about the British lion an' the 'Merican eagle walkin' arm in arm forever an' a day. And now, sirs, that yarn was long and my cheroot's out, so I reckon I'll make tracks afore it's later;" and with a "Good-night!" he left the room.—*London Society.*

The Brooklyn Bridge and its Builder.

Roebling was the greatest bridge builder in the world. He started the making of wire cordage in America and built suspension bridges to carry the aqueducts of canals across rivers, and engineered the Pennsylvania railroad across the mountains.

The Brooklyn bridge, between towers, is 1,595 feet long. Behind the towers there are 940 feet each side, back to the anchorages. The whole length of the bridge and approaches is 6,000 feet. It is one of the widest bridges in the world, eighty-five feet, with a promenade thirteen feet wide, two railroad tracks and four carriage and horse-car tracks. It is 135 feet in the center above the water. The rock on which the towers rest is about ninety feet below the surface of the water on the New York side and half that depth on the Brooklyn side, the most stupendous thing about the structure. Each tower is 134 feet long by fifty-six wide, and at the top these dimensions are reduced to 120 feet by forty, or the size of a very large house. Each tower is 268 feet above high water. It is 1,336 feet from the beginning of the causeway on Chatham street out to the anchorage on the New York shore. The architect of the bridge received his death wound almost at its inception, standing on the upper frame work of Fulton ferry slip as a boat came in and threw its weigh against the piles, which yielded and crushed his foot. As if the spirit of the old ferry, about to be supplanted, had revenged itself on the innovator! They buried Roebling in that summer of 1869 at Trenton, New Jersey, near the spot where poor John Fitch, the watchmaker, eighty-two years before, had started the steamboat. But Roebling's true monument is the Brooklyn bridge towers, and between them in the nerves and tendons, trembling like a weaver's web, plies the shuttle of his soul. You can hear his own words if you are reverent, calling to the ships and steamers beneath: "It will be the greatest engineering work of the continent, and the greatest bridge in existence. Its towers will be national monuments! It will forever testify to the energy, enterprise and wealth of the great communities it overhangs!" Upon the portal of the bridge they might also inscribe his motto: "I have no fear of honest difference of opinion, it is only cavillers that I dread."—*New York Tribune.*

Arab Oddities.

An Arab entering a house removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife milks the cow upon the left side. Writing a letter, he puts nearly all the compliments on the outside. With him the point of a pin is its head, whilst its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in the summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in winter. Every article of merchandise, which is liquid, he weighs, but measures wheat, barley and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats scarcely anything for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day is done sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil, or better yet, boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of his house wait till his lordship is done. He rides a donkey when traveling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or of ever vacating his seat for a woman. He knows no use for chairs, tables, knives, forks nor even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. Bedsteads, bureaus and fireplaces may be placed in the same category. If he be an artisan he does work sitting, perhaps using his feet to hold what his hands are engaged upon. Drinks cold water with a sponge, but never bathes in it unless his home be on the seashore. Is rarely seen drunk—too seldom speaks the truth—is deficient in affection for his kindred—has little curiosity and no imitation—no wish to improve his mind—no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life.

A Terribly Strict General.

General Clinchat, the present military governor of Paris, was terribly strict in the Franco-German war. Having the command of raw levies, inclined to be insubordinate, he resolved to show them promptly that he was their master. Once he issued a stringent order against robbing fruit and vegetables from the fields and gardens of the peasants in the Loire valley. A few days afterward a couple of Zouaves stole out of camp by night and gathered a basketful of potatoes. These two soldiers happened to be veterans who had served in the Italian war, and they were brave fellows much liked by their colonel; but this only made their offense worse in the general's eyes; "for," said he "if old soldiers set the example of disobedience, how can we expect the young ones to obey?" So the two Zouaves were shot. On another occasion three young soldiers took it into their heads to go out of camp without leave on Sunday, in order to dine with some friends who lived in the neighborhood. They returned in time for tattoo, thinking, probably, they had committed only a venial offence; they were shot the next morning.

General Clinchant had issued orders that on the march no soldier was to climb into the ambulance vans or store wagons unless certified lame or ill by the army surgeons. The reason of this order was that a number of lazy soldiers used always to swarm on the wagons in order to get a lift instead of marching. One day a youngster who was in perfect health clambered inside a van, and was discovered there by a sergeant, who ordered him to get out. The soldier alighted, but, determined to have his drive, he slit open his boot and inflicted a slight cut on his foot to make believe that he had gone lame. A corporal saw him, and by-and-bye the lad was reported for the double offense of disobedience and malingering. When he had been court-martialed, the general gave him a chance of his life by calling on him to confess that the injury to his foot was self-inflicted; but the foolish fellow, thinking to save himself by a lie, maintained stoutly that he had gone lame by stepping on a flint. He was accordingly handed over to the provost marshal and shot.—*St. James Gazette.*

A Dog Under a Charm.

A large and handsome St. Bernard dog was stolen from his owner in New York by a man named McQuade. The woman who owned the animal valued him at $300. The police arrested McQuade and he and the dog were taken to court. The great St. Bernard, during the proceedings in the court, had been chained to a railing. He kept constantly sniffing at McQuade's clothing, and seemed fairly under the influence of a charm. As the police led McQuade away the great animal gave a violent spring forward, breaking the chain, and bursting through the door followed the prisoner. It required the efforts of several policemen to bring him back to his mistress. The police say that McQuade carries an ointment with him which is so attractive to dogs, that they will follow the person who has it upon him wherever he goes. Dog thieves drop some of this ointment on their clothing, and walk by the side of the dog they wish to steal. The animal once having scented it will follow them wherever they go. This, the police, say, is the reason so many valuable dogs are continually being stolen.

Fear of Disease.

It is said that while the plague was raging in Buenos Ayres the grave-diggers bore charmed lives. Of the three hundred men so employed not one died of the disease.

It has often been noticed that during the prevalence of pestilential diseases physicians, undertakers, nurses and grave diggers, whose business compelled constant liability to infection, have usually escaped in a far greater ratio than their numbers would warrant. The "charm" of this immunity from the prevailing scourge is very simple. They are not scared. They are positive to the disease, and repel its attacks. Fear is a great ally of death. Whoever is afraid of disease is in a negative condition, and really invites its approach.

And thus it is the world over. The brave die but once, while cowards die many times.

Much unnecessary alarm exists in every community in regard to many diseases. We are, it is true, all liable to sickness and death. But if we are all sober, cleanly and brave of heart we need have no fear of disease of body or mind.

The Crow of a Poet.

One evening the poet Abu not having come in, the famous Caliph Haroun proposed a game of forfeits, in which the rule was to be that every one who did as the Caliph did should receive a dinar—about half a sovereign—but the one who failed, should get a dozen strokes of the bastinado. Haroun then distributed some eggs, which, following his example, each one put under his own cushion. When Abu came in he proposed the game to him and he having agreed to play it the Caliph clucked like a hen and produced an egg. The rest of the company did the same until it came to Abu's turn. All eyes were turned upon him full of mischief, when he suddenly stalked into the middle of the room, flapped his arms, and loudly crowed "Cock-a-doodle-doo," indicating that he was not in the egg business.

Some months ago we gave a list of four words reported to be the only words in the English language ending in "cion." To this list two more words have been added—*ostracion* and *pernicion*, The list now embraces scion, suspicion, coercion, internecion, pernicion and ostracion. Are there any more?

Money Orders.

"Over $51,000,000 in hard cash passed through our hands last year," said Mr William Plimley, the general superintendent of the money order department in the New York postoffice, to a reporter. "By our hands I mean the whole department. New York does about one-eighth of the entire business of America. I can safely say that the system now in vogue is as perfect as we can reasonably expect it to be, no matter how much polishing we give it.

"It seems incredible that this vast affair is so young in years. It was only sixteen years ago that C. F. McDonald conceived and started the idea of the money order department into life. Before that it was only by the most elaborate care and lynx-eyed precaution that even small amounts of money could be sent from one point to another with any certainty of safe carriage; but now its safety has become such an assured fact that people never consider the idea of losing their money at all, but simply make out an order and send it on its way. Mr. McDonald, the originator of the scheme, is now at its head. He is the chief of the money order system in Washington."

"What is the smallest amount you ever made out an order for?"

Mr. Plimley considered a moment and then touched a little electric button on the side of his desk. This desk is a curiosity. It has a row of eight or ten buttons down each side, with a bronze plate over each one, setting forth in black letters exactly which clerk in an indicated department may be expected to answer. On the top is another long row of buttons, and at each end are more, eight and nine being grouped together on one plate in some instances. While the general superintendent talked to the reporter yesterday his business went on as usual. He touched one button and in a moment a clerk appeared with a bundle of checks and immediately withdrew. Mr. Plimley signed two or three checks, touched a button, and they were taken away by another clerk. He went right on and signed several more, touched a third button, when the third clerk appeared, and so on through the whole interview. Mr. Plimley now pressed one of the mystic buttons and in half a minute a uniformed clerk stood by his side.

"What's the smallest money order ever sent?"

"One cent, sir."

"Many of them?"

"Very few. They were probably sent for a joke. Quite a number have been sent for five, ten and fifteen cents, but people in general fail to see the wisdom of paying a fee of ten cents for sending five.'

"Very good."

The clerk bowed and withdrew, and Mr. Plimley turned to the reporter and said: "The increase in the amount of money we handle will interest if not astonish you. The number of money orders issued during the fiscal year was 7,240,537 for the whole United States. This in money reached the enormous sum of $100,352,818.83. Over a hundred millions passed in absolute safety through our hands. The fees paid to the postoffice department reached the aggregate of $916,452.80. For the transaction of all this an immense amount of correspondence is necessary."

Farming on a Large Scale.

The ranch of H. J. Glenn, in Colusa, county, Cal., is one of the largest and most noted in the State, and perhaps presents the best illustration of extraordinary farming along the Sacramento. On being asked recently why he raised wheat alone, his reply was as follows: "People ask why I raise all wheat. The answer is simple: It is the only crop that will bear transportation, it is the only crop not perishable. I must not raise on my land what ruins me, but what is profitable." Dr. Glenn's ranch comprises about 60,000 acres of land, and the number of acres of wheat each year ranges between 40,000 and 50,000. Reckoning an average from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, the aggregate crop each year amounts to something more than 1,000,000 bushels. This enormous amount of grain requires vast appliances for planting and bringing it to market; and the capital invested in machinery alone sums up a considerable fortune.

During the harvest time there are employed on the ranch some 500 men. Dr. Glenn is general-in-chief of his force, and the ranch is divided, for convenience of operations, into nine smaller ranches—each with dwelling-house, barns, blacksmith shop and other necessary buildings. In charge of these are seven foremen, under whom are sixteen blacksmiths, fourteen carpenters, six engineers, six machinists, five commissaries and numerous cooks and servants. The common workmen are divided into gangs, and detailed where they are needed. There are 130 gang plows; sixty herders, to which belong 180 wagons; six cleaners, 100 barrows, eighteen seeders, six thrashers, six engines. Besides, there are many smaller instruments and vehicles, which cannot be classified. Co-operating with their human brethren in the great labor are 1,000 work horses and mules, with a kinship of 1,000 brood mares and younger stock which has not yet achieved the dignity of labor. There are thirty-two dwelling-houses, twenty-seven barns, fourteen blacksmith shops, and other structures sufficient to swell the aggregate to 100. The machinery could not be replaced for $125,000; the work horses and mules are worth $110,000; the brood mares and young stock $75,000, and the buildings on the place $100,000. The ranch is about twenty miles above the town of Colusa.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Woman's "Social Standing."

The following story is told by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: About a year ago a lady from the country, in conversation with one from Brooklyn, was surprised to find a manifest disposition to frown upon women who receive salaries. The conversation ran upon church singers, their merit and social standing, the country lady being interested in a young friend about to take a place in a city choir. Said the lady from Brooklyn: "We never meet our church singers in society, in our church parlors or anywhere. I suppose they have society of their own, singers and musicians, and keep strictly by themselves, but I have never met or spoken to our soprano any more than to our sexton's wife or daughter." Whereupon the country lady answered with some warmth: "If that is the way you treat well-bred, educated young ladies who, either from choice or necessity, sing in your churches, I will see that no friend of mine goes there to be snubbed. The probability is that you have not many ladies in your church parlors who are her equal in intelligence or common sense, to say nothing of musical attainments." A few weeks after that unpleasant encounter came the announcement of an engagement of marriage between the son of the Brooklyn lady and this same little despised and rejected soprano.

Bee-Keeping.

Just now the "independence of women" is particularly interesting to me, and perhaps I can help a sister in her need. One employment a woman can follow at home is bee-keeping. Begin small and learn the business thoroughly by reading and experience, and when you have learned it well then go into it as largely as seems best. I bought a stand of bees three years ago, but had never worked with bees or seen any one else do so, and hardly knew a drone from a worker, and though the situation is not favorable and the seasons have been very poor, my bees have "paid their rent and boarded themselves." I have read largely and followed the practices of those who have been highly successful, until my neighbors say: "You can do anything you want to with bees, can't you?" Having been entirely successful in all the operations of hiving natural swarms, artificial swarming, uniting, introducing, transferring, etc., I feel that with this thorough preparation I can go into the business largely of either queen rearing or raising honey for market. It is a fascinating employment, and can be learned at home with but very little outlay.—*Toledo Blade.*

Fashion Fancies.

Very close crimped hair is now in style.

Tiny combs of gold or steel ornament new hats.

Dull Roman red is a new color used in carpets.

Flowers of velvet and chenille are used on French hats.

Glittering groups of snail shells are seen on new hats.

Navy blue and old gold are much used in new carpets.

The condor and canary bird furnish the rival colors in millinery.

Ladies use gold or jeweled collar buttons almost as much as gentlemen.

Black satin dresses are much trimmed with application of jet arranged in the form of ivy leaves. For evening clusters of roses made of plush are placed on the waist and among the drapery of the dress.

There is a new kind of momie cloth which has stripes of two or three colors; it is made up in combination with plain material.

Some evening dresses are made up with exceedingly short waists cut away in an oval at the throat, and only need three hooks to fasten them at the back. The only trimming on the skirt is a little flounce.

Wooden boxes for the dressing-bureau are almost displaced by those of plush velvet and leather. The few wooden boxes which are used are decorated by paintings in oil and by photographs finished in oil.

Pointed basques have vests of fine shirring or lengthwise plaits laid on smoothly in front or showing beneath lacings of heavy cord.

The new Scotch ginghams are very brilliant in coloring, and the fabric is unusually fine. They are as handsome in appearance as the plaided silks of last season.

A growing eccentricity is the wearing upon one arm of innumerable bangles hung with charms of every description, and upon the other a gold band of massive thickness and prodigious size.

A paper does not cost much. That is the reason why so many walk into an office, help themselves and walk out. To prevent this little steal, it is veritably announced that a shrewd editor trained a parrot to watch visitors to the office. If one picked up a paper and attempted to go off without paying for it, the bird would sing out, with startling clearness: "Stop thief! stop thief! Hang it, bring that paper back, or pay for it!" By this means the editor receives nearly all the money for his papers, which gives him quite a lift.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A pretty face is the sweetest thing shown in spring bonnets.—*Picayune.*

Slumber Song.

Hush-a-bye, baby!
How the hours run!
Now the night is coming,
Soon the day'll be done.
The door of dreamland is ajar;
Haste thee in; it is not far
Bye, baby, bye!

Hush-a-bye, baby!
Now the day is done;
See, the shadows gather
And the light is gone.
The door of dreamland open stands.
You must haste away;
The little stars have set their lamps
To guide you in your way.
Bye, baby, bye!

Hush-a-bye, baby!
Close your little eyes.
Sleep is standing o'er thee,
Watching for her prize.
She has sweet dreams to give thee,
Soft arms which will enfold thee.
She will keep thee from all harm;
Yield thee quickly to her charm.
Bye, baby, bye!

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Song of the postage stamp—"Gum, oh gum with me."

No strict vegetarian will eat kidney beans or marrowfat peas.

The late Senator Carpenter's little boy is quoted as saying: "I want to be a hackman, but I guess I'll have to be a United States Senator."

"What is home where love is not?" asks a susceptible young poet. It's a mighty interesting place—to the neighbors.—*New Haven Register.*

Since it was announced that President Garfield is afflicted with an affection of the liver he receives about a dozen pads daily from admiring friends.

Philip Sidney says they are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts. Editors always have a crowd around them.—*Lowell Citizen.*

An exchange speaks of a Chicago man who "has one foot in the grave." Presume it's all they could get in without enlarging the cemetery.—*Boston Post.*

"It is harder to get ahead in this world," said Clorinda's young man, as her father assisted him out of the door with his boot, "than it is to get a foot."

Oh, nose! I am as proud of thee
As any mountain of its snows;
I gaze on thee, and feel that joy—
A Roman knows!

—*Telephone.*

A go-as-you-please match is sadly needed for common use. This morning we struck nine of the ordinary sort before one of them ignited.—*New York News.*

The Burlington *Hawkeye* says that a lumberman of that city has had his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin "Vidi." Which by interpretation is "I saw."

There are twelve thousand new words ready for the revised edition of Worcester's dictionary. With such facilities writers will have little difficulty in making themselves misunderstood.—*Picayune.*

A woman may be as homely as a drove of camels, and as uninteresting as a counterfeit detector, but as soon as her husband is elected to Congress and they take up their residence in Washington and give receptions she becomes "handsome and fascinating"—in the newspapers. There are no blanks—*Norristown Herald.*

A Hartford man sent a pair of trousers to his tailor to be repaired. The tailor found $300 in a roll in his pocket and returned it, receiving the thanks of the owner therefor. When we send a pair of trousers to our tailor to be reconstructed, and he finds three hundred dollars in the pocket and returns it, we always tell him to keep the trousers for his honesty, which is the best policy.—*Norristown Herald.*

Smithington in recounting to a friend the advantages of a house which he wished to lease to him said: "Yes, and there is quite a good garden connected with the house." "Yes," said his friend, "I can probably hire a man to take care of the garden for $18 or $20, and can gather $7 or $8 worth of vegetables from it. That garden would be a regular bonanza for me."—*Rome Sentinel.*

A lady now residing in this city was once traveling by stage among the Catskill mountains, and stopped for the night at an out-of-the-way country inn. She was tired with her journey, and slept late in the morning, not responding to the first call for breakfast. Presently there came another tap at her door, and a girlish voice said: "Please, mum, won't you get up? We want to use one of your sheets for a table-cloth."—*Keokuk Constitution.*

Musical Culture.

Theodore Thomas, in a paper in *Scribner*, after describing some of the bad methods of musical culture in this country, says: I was once asked by a gentleman what he ought to do to make his children musical. He perhaps expected me to advise him to send the girls to Italy to study vocalization, and to set the boys to practicing the violin so many hours a day, and studying harmony. I told him to form for them a singing-class under the care of a good teacher, that they might learn to use their vocal organs, to form a good tone, and to read music; after they became old enough to let them join a choral society, where, for two hours once a week, they could assist in singing good music; and, above all, to afford them every opportunity of hearing good music of every kind. This gentleman knew nothing of music, but thought the advice "sounded like common sense."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—The Richmond and Danville Railroad has leased the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line road.

—The Greensboro *Beacon* says that after April, the low rate of emigrant ticket on sale at Greensboro, will be taken off, and suggests that a good trade would be established by reversing the order of things, and putting cheap tickets at the other end, giving the dissatisfied at the West an opportunity to return.

NEBRASKA.—Platte Valley, 75 miles west of Omaha, has experienced a most disastrous flood, overflowing the level prairies for miles on either side, causing damage to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

—Mr. Wheeler, of Guilford County, has over four hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, and will realize about $1 a bushel from the sale of them. It is somewhat remarkable that where many of our farmers have lost all their potatoes, Mr. Wheeler has saved his large crop almost entire. He digs them as soon as the leaves turn yellow and puts them in a perfectly dry cellar directly after digging, allowing them to remain with plenty of air, until they have gone through a sweat; then he closes up his cellar and excludes all air from them. Does not pack them away in sand or any thing else.

—In the proceedings of Congress we notice the adoption of an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill appropriating $80,000 for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds, etc., providing that an equal proportion of three-fourths of all seeds shall, at their request, be supplied to Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress for distribution among their agricultural constituents, and further providing that $3,000 of the $80,000 shall be expended in experimental culture of cotton.

—An act was passed by the Legislature at the recent session, limiting the term of office of notaries public. Heretofore there has been no limit to the time, and there is some confusion in the matter of records. All notaries now holding commissions will have to renew them by July 1, or their offices will be declared vacant.

—Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, who has been filling the office of Solicitor General at Washington, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Court of Claims, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, takes Mr. Phillips' place as Solicitor General. It is said Mr. Phillips does not like the change and will not accept the Judgeship.

—The Postmaster-General has issued a circular revoking the regulations regarding third class-matter, recently in operation. In future everything wholly or partly in writing must be remitted at first-class rates. The importance of this will be understood when it is known that all bills, bills of lading and other forms of merely business statements, which have hitherto passed through the mails as third-class matter, requiring only one cent postage, will in the future be treated as first-class and need to be accompanied with a three cent stamp to secure their transmittance.

—AT HOME AND ABROAD is a new candidate for literary favor. It is a neat and well edited monthly, at the low price of $2.50 a year. Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Lizette C. Bernheim and Flora E. Bernheim, father and two daughters, are editors, and the trio make a very creditable initiary number. It is good all over, and is very well printed in the good old North State at Wilmington, N. C. Give it a trial, and you will want it for a year.

FROM WASHINGTON.—President Garfield has decided to call no extra session of Congress. We presume the United States Senate ruled by a Southern Confederate Brigadier General is *glory enough* for the present.

The Republican Senators are determined to stand firm in the pending contest for the possession of the Senate offices, and to continue it as long as may be necessary to obtain success.

The American consul at Nice telegraphs as follows: "Sixty-nine lives were lost by the opera house fire, at Nice in Italy. No Americans or English are among the victims. Public interment will take place to-day. Shops are all closed."

—The price of grain tumbled in New York on Thursday because of the arrival of the first canal boats laden with about a half a million bushels of grain.

The war between the British and the Boers, in South Africa, is about closed. The Boers have broken up their encampment at Laing's Neck, and will disperse after reaching their own territory.

—SCRIBNER for April is a splendid number. Many of the illustrations show even more than usual care in engraving and printing. The literary departments are, as usual, unexceptionably good.

—Alexander, III, Russia's new autocrat, in a manifesto says his father was sacrificed for Russia, and asks his subjects to pray that he may be strengthened. English diplomats think he will resort to more repressive measures against the Nihilists. He is an ardent Panslavist and is in sympathy with France as against Germany.

—The recent foreign letters which have graced our columns have been well received by our patrons. They were written by two native Salemites, now in the army and navy of Uncle Sam. Lt. H. R. Lemly, at the head of the Military Academy at Bogota, is thus spoken of by the Columbian officials:

"Upon the conclusion of an exhibition drill by the cadets of the Columbia Military School in the presence of the President of this Republic, the members of his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and an immense concourse of spectators, President Numez requested me to inform you of the great satisfaction experienced by him at the result of the labors of First Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, Third Regiment United States Artillery, by whom the school of civil and military engineering at Bogota has been organized. It will no doubt be of interest to the War Department to learn of the satisfactory manner in which Lieutenant Lemly has acquitted himself in the discharge of the duties of the position, and the credit which his conduct reflects upon the branch of the public service to which he belongs."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. Navy, late of the Nautical Almanac Office, Washington, wrote us from Egypt, as appeared in our last. He too has shown himself an able and efficient officer and stands high among his brothers of the navy.

—ST. NICHOLAS came as bright as ever in the early spring. Surely there can be no doubt about it being the most charming of the young folks monthly.

—It is pleasant to read occasionally what others think of us. The following from the Yorkeville *Enquirer*, will interest our readers:

"Your correspondent finds himself this morning in the ancient town of Salem, N. C., comfortably quartered in the hotel kept by the venerable Adam Butner, who, with the exception of an intermission of a few years, has been the genial landlord of the house ever since 1850. Twenty-eight years ago—but be it understood I was very young at that time—I had the pleasure of being a guest of Mr. Butner's, and on meeting him after so long an interval, I am pleased to find that time has touched him gently. Though now eighty years of age, he still retains the ability to keep a good house and give the wayfaring man a cordial welcome and hospitable treatment.

After giving a running sketch of first settlement of the Moravians, Academy, &c., &c., he continues:

In Salem was erected the pioneer woolen mills of the South, and with but three or four exceptions, here are the only mills for the manufacture of woolen goods in the Southern States. The cassimeres and jeans made at this factory have a reputation all over the South, and they command a ready sale wherever introduced. A visit to the factory will well repay the trouble. It has been in operation since 1840, and was built by Messrs. F. & H. Fries, brothers, under whose management it was conducted for a number of years, until the death of Mr. Frank Fries. He was succeeded in the business by his sons, John W., Frank H., and Henry E., who with their uncle Henry constitute the firm. The business is under the management of the three nephews—all thoroughgoing, practical young men, and each fully understanding the department under his control.

Directing our steps to the office of the mills, the writer and his friend were courteously received, and while discussing the subject of the manufacturing prospects of the South—brighter and more full of promise than in any other section of the Union—Mr. Fries showed from his books that during the year 1880 they made 260,554 yards of cassimeres and jeans, and 39,000 yards of cottonades, a heavy goods for men's wear, for every yard of which they found ready sale. The quantity of clean wool consumed during the year was 197,780 pounds, nearly all of which was bought in the New York market.

But, said Mr. Fries, we are preparing to embark in another enterprise, the raw material for which we can procure nearer home, and our attention was directed to a large and magnificent three story brick building, just about completed, on the same street, nearly opposite the woolen mills. Expressing a desire to visit the establishment, we were conducted to it, and presented to Mr. Henry E. Fries, whom we found busily engaged superintending the placing of machinery, none of which has been put in motion. He politely conducted us through the building, and imparted a great deal of interesting information connected with the manufacture of cotton goods. Their confidence in the enterprise was best illustrated by their investment of capital and the extensive preparations they are making. The building—three stories high—is of hard-burnt brick, 160 feet long and 72 wide, exclusive of engine and picker rooms. It is heated by steam, will be lighted by gas, and has all the modern conveniences, including automatic fire extinguishers in every room. It is of sufficient capacity, besides the preparatory and finishing machinery, for 6,480 spindles and 180 looms, and starts with a full complement of new and improved machinery, driven by an engine of 200 horse power. This factory, which will be in complete operation within a month, will prove another important acquisition to the industrial resources of the town."

RICHMOND, VA., March 28.—The Daily *Dispatch* of yesterday contains the following special telegram from New York:

"NEW YORK, March 26.—The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company succeeded this evening in effecting a lease of the Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad, after one of the bitterest and most hotly contested fights that ever took place amongst railroad officials. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., was the principal competitor. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., put up $500,000 as a guarantee. They agree to pay interest upon all the bonds of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, and to pay 5 per cent. upon its stock." * * * The R & D R R Company take posession of this great line of railway on April 2d.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, March 19.—A snow storm from the west set in yesterday. Pure snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches and is still falling.

CHICAGO, March 19.—One of the fiercest storms of the season began about day break. At the first rain fell, but it quickly turned to snow accompanied by a furious gale. In a few hours the streets were rendered almost as impassable as at any time during the winter. The storm was not very severe in the North, but extended west as far as Omaha, South to St. Louis and Kansas City, and east to the crestline.

CAPTIONS AND SUMMARY OF ACTS Of the Legislature, Passed at Session of 1881.

From the News and Observer.

Continued.

An act for the better protection of married women. This act makes it a felony for any person to personate the husband of a married women with carnal intent, subject upon conviction thereof to imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than twenty years in the State's prison. It also makes an assault upon any married woman with intent to have carnal knowledge of her by impersonating her husband, punishable with not less than five nor more than fifteen years in the penitentiary. Ratified February 17.

An act to provide for paying of jurors summoned to act on inquests over dead bodies. This act allows these jurors the same compensation in *per diem* and mileage as jurors acting in the Superior Courts. Ratified February 11.

An act to prevent the felling of trees in Snow Creek, in Stokes county. Ratified February 11.

An act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors. This act provides for the relief of all sheriffs and tax collectors of the several counties, cities and towns of the State. It authorizes their bondsmen and representatives to collect arrears of taxes for the years of 1876–77–78–79–80 under the same rules and regulations as are now or may hereafter be in force as prescribed by law for the collection of taxes. Ratified February 17.

An act authorizing the employment of convict labor upon the highways and streets, in the counties, cities and towns in this State. This act authorizes the commissioners of any county or corporate authorities of any city or town to contract with the board of directors or managers of the State Penitentiary for the employment of such convicts as by existing laws may be hired to railroad companies, for the improvement and construction of the public highways in said counties and streets of cities and towns. Ratified February 25.

An act incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of North Carolina and Subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of said Lodge. Ratified February 25.

An act to provide adequate clerical force in the Treasury Department. This act appropriates the sum of $800 annually for additional clerk hire in the Treasury Department. Ratified February 25.

An act to protect clients against fraudulent attorneys. This act provides that if any monies be collected by a practicing attorney, and he shall fail to account for the same, judgment for the amount collected and interest on the same, shall be debarred from practicing in the courts of the State. Ratified February 25.

An act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Jones, Onslow, Wayne and Carteret counties. This act regulates the time as follows: Jones county, on the fifth Monday after the first Monday of March and September; Onslow county, on the sixth Mondy after the first Monday of March and September; Carteret county, on the eighth Monday after the first Monday of March and September; Wayne county, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday of March and September, and to continue two weeks unless the business shall be sooner disposed of. Ratified February 25.

An act to incorporate Shiloh Academy, in the county of Davidson. Ratified February 25.

An act to amend section 28, chapter 199, public laws of 1871–72. This act is amendatory of an act entitled "An act to enable any number of persons, not less than three, to become incorporated and to regulate such and other corporations." Ratified February 25.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Winston. Ratified February 25.

An act to secure the better drainage of the lowlands of Brushy Fork Creek and its tributaries, in the county of Davidson. Ratified February 25.

An act to incorporate the Danville and Haw River Railway Company. Ratified March 1.

An act to carry into effect certain provisions of the constitution of the State in regard to the University. This act appropriates the sum of $5,000 to the University. Ratified March 1.

An act allowing Alexander county, in the eighth judicial district, two weeks' term for Superior Courts. Ratified March 1.

An act to empower county surveyors and their deputies to administer oaths in certain cases. This act relates to persons required by law to be sworn in when making partiton of real estate in laying off widows' dowers, &c. Ratified March 1.

An act to establish and provide for organizing the county of Durham. Ratified February 28.

An act for the better protection of portions of Rowan county, where the stock law now prevails. This act is amendatory to an act entitled "An act for the protection of crops in Rowan county." Ratified March 1.

An act to provide for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State. This act appoints a commission, consisting of William T. Dortch, John Manning and John S. Henderson, to codify the public statute laws of this State, and makes an appropriation to pay these commissioners one thousand five hundred dollars each per annum. Ratified March 1.

An act to donate one acre of State land to Shaw University, for the purpose of erecting a colored medical college. This act donates one acre of ground, to be taken from the southeast corner of the lot on which the Governor's mansion is now located, and deeds it to the trustees of Shaw University, for the purpose of establishing a medical college for colored students.

An act to authorize the entry and patent of lands in Jones, Craven, Onslow, Tyrrell, Carteret and Dare counties, belonging to the Literary board of this State. This act provides that it shall be lawful for any persons to enter any lands known as the lands belonging to the Literary Board in the counties named in this caption of this act, under such terms as may be agreed upon by the purchasing parties and the said board. Ratified March 2.

An act in relation to the fraudulent disposition of certain public documents. This act makes it unlawful for any persons having the custody of the acts of the Assembly, Supreme Court Reports and other public documents, to willfully or negligently dispose of the same by sale, or otherwise, or refuse to deliver over the same to their successors, and declares them guilty of a misdemeanor. Ratified March 2.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Northwestern Railroad Company, ratified the 23d day of February, A. D. 1867. Ratified March 2.

An act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Knights of Honor of North Carolina. Ratified March 2.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Surry county to levy a tax. Ratified March 2.

An act to authorize the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company to extend its road and build branches thereof.

An act incorporating the Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern Railroad Company. Ratified March 3.

An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous or malt liquors within three miles of Conrad Hill Gold and Copper Mines in Davidson county, North Carolina. Ratified March 3.

An act in regard to costs in criminal proceedings. This act provides that no prosecutor shall be imprisoned for the non-payment of costs, except when the judge, court or justice of the peace, before whom the case was tried, shall adjudge that the prosecution was frivolous or malicious.

An act to incorporate the French Broad Steamboat Company. Ratified March 5.

An act to change the sittings of the Supreme Court. This act provides that the Supreme Court shall convene at the seat of State government twice each year, to-wit: on the first Monday in February and the first Monday in October.

An act making appropriations for the several insane asylums of North Carolina. The following sums are appropriated: $50,000 per annum for the next two years for support of, and $7,500 per annum for the next two years for necessary improvements of, and $1,400 for the reconstruction of the water-works of the Asylum at Raleigh; and the sum of $40,000 per annum for the next two years for the completion of, and $20,000 for the necessary equipments of the Asylum at Morganton; and the sum of $15,000 per annum for the next two years for the support of, and $8,090.19 for the payments of the debts already made by the State Treasurer for the support of patients, and $10,000 per annum for the next two years for the erection of an additional wing to the Asylum at Goldsboro. Ratified March 3.

An act to amend an act to establish a "Department of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics, and for the encouragement of sheep husbandry." Ratified March 4.

An act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Vance. Ratified March 5.

An act for the better government of the North Carolina Insane Asylum. Ratified March 5.

An act to repeal chapter 142 of the laws of 1879. This act repeals an act entitled "An act to abolish private seals and prescribe a short form of deeds and for other purposes." Ratified March 5.

An act to amend chapter eighty-two (82,) laws of 1879, and chapter (30,) laws of special session of 1880 This act is amendatory to an act to provide for keeping in repair the public roads of the State. Ratified March 5.

An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of the town of Dobson, in the county of Surry.

An act to pay Louis Hilliard and Thos. J. Wilson for services as Judges of the Superior Courts. This act appropriates $90 for each term of the Superior Court held by said courts. Ratified March 8.

An act to equalize the compensation of Judges of the Superior Courts. This act, allows the sum of $100 per week for holding special terms. This amount is to be paid by the board of county commissioners in which county said term is held. Ratified March 9.

An act to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of the counties of Nash and Wilson, in the 3rd judicial district. This act provides that the Superior Court for the county of Nash be held on the second Monday before the first Monday of March and September; and for the county of Wilson, the first Monday of March and September and to continue two weeks if necessary. Ratified March 9.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.—Mr. William Cain, who was employed last summer and failed in making the survey of the Western North Carolina Railroad beyond Asheville went up the road on Wednesday of last week. He and Capt. Dwight, who surveyed the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge, met in Hickory on last Monday and organized their surveying company and proceeded across the mountains. They will begin at Lenoir or Patterson, and go through Cook's Gap and along the Watauga river, wend their way towards Tennessee. The object is to extend across the mountains into North Carolina a Narrow Gauge railroad which is already doing a good business through part of Kentucky and Tennessee, connecting in this State with the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Guage, or the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad—most likely the latter—which will then traverse the entire length of the State, passing by the live towns of Winston and Greensboro and the old historic town of Fayetteville, and reaching tidewater at Wilmington. It was this project, in the hands of Gen. Imboden, that called forth a bill in the late Legislature for the establishment of a commission to sell the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company. If this proposed road is ever completed it will be a great blessing to a section of the State that has been long needing a respectable outlet from the mountain nooks and glens.—*Hickory Press.*

—The people living on the line of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will soon be gratified at seeing the track laid. The iron has been ordered and is expected to arrive as follows: 1,000 tons in April, 1,000 tons in May and 1,000 in June. It will be laid as rapidly as possible. This quantity will lay the track from the present terminus at the Gulf to Greensboro. We may expect to see trains running between the towns of Fayetteville and Greensboro by the end of the year at furthest. The opening of a road was never looked for more eagerly.—*News-Observer.*

The people may talk about humbugs and patent medicines as much as they please, but we stick to the plain fact that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough quicker than any physician's prescription.

—Frank Brown, says the Salisbury *Watchman* has begun, a second set of working boats, to be used 20 miles up the river from this place.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS!

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON,

No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world in the treatment of these difficulties, that it has come to be considered

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

and such it really is when taken in time and according to the very plain directions inclosing each bottle

In such diseases, the attack is usually sudden and frequently very acute; **but with a safe remedy at hand** for immediate use, **there is seldom danger of the fatal result** which so often follows a few days' neglect.

The inclination to wait and see if the morrow does not bring a better feeling, not infrequently occasions a vast amount of needless suffering, and **sometimes costs a life.** A timely dose of Pain Killer will almost invariably save both, and with them the attendant doctor's fee.

It has stood the test of forty years' constant use in all countries and climates, and is perfectly safe in any person's hands.

It is recommended by Physicians, Nurses in Hospitals, and persons of all classes and professions who have had opportunity for observing the wonderful results which have always followed its use.

THE BEST EVIDENCE:

I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not on any account be without it. When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day, Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use. I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied on.

F. E. BERGINSEND, Galena, Illinois.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

I know you need no testimonial to convince you that your medicine is all that you claim for it, but I cannot resist the impulse to communicate to you the fact that in my family it has truly done wonders. I administer it to my children (one eighteen months, and the other three years old) with perfect success. It regulates their bowels, and stops all diarrhœa. Myself and wife resort to it in all cases, both for internal and external use. I've used it in my family for five years, and will not be without it. Feeling myself under much obligation to you, in many times being relieved from pain, I am very truly yours,

L. P. MOORE, Dr. Batgall Dutchess Co., New York.

No family can afford to be without it, and its price brings it within the reach of all.

The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it.

Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20	Cases of Prints,	40	Pieces Oil Cloth,		Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5	" of Dress Goods,	50	Bags Coffee,		3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5	" of Bleached Domestic,	25	Barrels Sugar,		500 lbs. Upper Leather.
		25	Cheese,		Files, Locks, Hinges. Butts.
2	" of Flannel,	25	Buckets Candy,		Screws,
2	" of Linsey,	30	Boxes Soap,		Hames, Traces and Collars,
5	Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50	Barrels Syrups,		2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
3	" Ticking,	20	Grosses Snuff,		
2	" Drilling,		Tinware of every description		20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard,
10	" Plaids,		Big stock Paints & Medicines		1,000 Bags Salt,
20	" Sheeting,	25	Cases Hats,		500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
15	Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200	" Shoes and Boots,		
		40	Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware,		40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
20	doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100	Kegs Cut Nails.		30 " Brooms,
					30 Coils Rope,
15	" Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	20	" Horse & Mule Shoes,		200 Oak Kegs,
		25	Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.		5 Barrels Coal Oil,
		15	doz. Shovels, Spades and		2 " Linseed Oil,
500	Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks	20	Forks,		2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
	Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15	dozen Axes,		250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
		2,000	doz. Coats' Spool Cotton		65 Grindstones & fixtures.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Co mpete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
J. M. MARTIN, of Stokes,
W. T. POINDEXTER, of Yadkin,
Respectfully,

Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

28,8180. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C. J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS

1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,

Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES,

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

The Scientific American

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen printed in the most beautiful style, *ly illustrated with splendid engravings* senting the newest Inventions and recent Advances in the Arts and including New and Interesting Facts riculture, Horticulture, the Home Medical Progress, Social Science, History, Geology, Astronomy. The unable practical papers, by eminent in all departments of Science will in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 which includes postage. Discounts Single copies, ten cents. Sold by dealers. Remit by postal order to & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, N

PATENTS In connection with the **Scientific American,** Messrs. MUNN & CO., licitors of American and Foreign have had 35 years experience, and have the largest establishment in the Patents are obtained on the best special notice is made in the **Scientific American** of all Inventions through this Agency, with the name residence of the Patentee. By the circulation thus given, public attention directed to the merits of the new and sales or introduction often effected.

Any person who has made a new ery or invention, can ascertain, *charge,* whether a patent can probably obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO also send *free* our Hand Book about Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Marks, their costs, and how procured, hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, corner F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

JOHN SAUL'S CATALOGUE

Of New, Rare and Beautiful

PLANTS FOR 1881

Will be ready in February, with colored plate. It is full in reality and beautiful plants,—New Dahlias, new Crotons, new Roses, new Pelargoniums, etc., with a rich collection of fine foliage and other green-house and hot-house plants, well grown and at low prices. Free to all my customers and others. 10 cts., or a plain copy free. Catalogues of seeds, roses, fruit trees, etc., gratis. JOHN SAUL, Washington, D. C.

BEST business now before the public. Will make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your spare time to the work, or only your spare moments. Any other business will pay you nearly as well. Persons willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. This is a great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in a few weeks removed all lameness and enlargement. I used a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as cobs. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETTE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 19th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a horse that has had a bone spavin for a number of years. I tried every thing man could devise to cure him, but all in vain and was about to give it up when I received a circular in the mail, came to me and removed it entirely. Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with great results, removing that bone clear and clean and left no blemish. Please send 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Treatise on Horses and Books and I think there is no better book published on the horse and his diseases. I have taken a great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for it to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can in the future by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

ON HUMAN FLESH

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 2, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I wish to give my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1879 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on the limb over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would trouble me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I would be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I am very grateful to you and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with spavin or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTE

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet powerful and penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or any enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all external ailments of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used, for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild as well as certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. Nothing in all history ever met with such unqualified success as is known to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

PAY YOUR RAILROAD TAX

On account of the severity of the weather the Railroad Tax will not be put out for collection until the 1st day of April, at which time cost will be added.

My deputy will be at the Court-House during all courts, on every Friday and Saturday, and every day from the 15th to the last of March.

E. KERNER, Tax Collector.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements—Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M. to 6 P. M., during the week, and Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro for Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 6.45. a. m., and every day at 12:30, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, p. m. and every day except Sunday, by 11 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Lewisville, Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6 a. m. Due every day except Sunday at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Olivet. Closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Yadkinna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, York's Store. Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FOR SALE Double Buggy Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON,

ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT.—We briefly noticed a week since, that the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, would deliver the Literary Address at the next Commencement of Salem Academy. Mr. Waddell is a speaker of the first order, and his intellectual attainments are equal to any emergency. As a lecturer he stands among the most popular in the South, and as a writer he is acknowledged among the best.

—New Moon on the 29th, Tuesday.

—A number of Mrs. George Nissen's lady friends treated her to a surprise party, on Tuesday evening of last week.

—Get your Tea from Gray & Martin's.

CHANGEABLE.—Monday was a warm and pleasant day; Tuesday evening it turned cooler and stormy; Wednesday morning a light spit of snow appeared, and the day was cold, cloudy and stormy.

—Garden Seeds at Gray & Martins.

HARD UP.—A thief entered Edmund Blum's barn, in the upper portion of Winston, by getting on the roof of an adjoining out-building, filled a sack with hay and departed therewith to feed his starving cow.

☞ Beautiful Easter Cards at the Salem Bookstore.

—The anniversaries of remarkable events of the week are: Raphael born 29th, 1483; Calhoun died 30th, 1850; All Fool's Day on Friday, April 1st; Jefferson born April 2nd, 1743; Prof. Morse died April 2nd, 1872; Vera Cruz taken March 27th, 1847; operations around Petersburg began March 29th, 1865.

—Try the Night Cap Cigar, at Gray & Martin's

—Blind Tom created quite a sensation in Brown's hall on Friday night last. The hall was full to overflowing, and the colored gallery was packed. The performance was all and more than was expected.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

—Miss Herndon, we are sorry to say, was not greeted with full houses. Everything was first-class and the plays well given.

—Don't risk life and property by keeping your lamp on tables and mantle-pieces, but get one of those safe and handsome Extending Lamps from Gray & Martin's. Only $3.00.

—The *Leader* says, chicken thieves are numerous about Winston. One night last week Jacob Tise had 21 chickens stolen, besides others losing more or less.

—Best brands of Tea at Gray & Martin's.

—The Sciopticon exhibition in the Moravian Church, on Thursday evening last was very good, and made highly interesting with the intelligent and well-timed description from Dr. Rondthaler. Many of the scenes had particular reference to the season of Lent, and were accompanied by songs from the Sunday School scholars.

—The prettiest Clock ever made—the Little Jewell, is to be found at Gray & Martin's Drug Store, in Winston.

—We are pleased to see that the Salem Public School, under the able teachers, Mr. S. A. Hege and Miss Maggie Brietz, still flourishes. The school will probably continue two months longer, making ten months in all. We hope to see the day when schools in every district will last equally long.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—"Venus' greatest brilliancy," announced in the Almanac, came off on Sunday evening, and truly this beautiful planet, which has so sparklingly adorned the western sky all winter, made a most dashing display. The brilliancy was so intense here that a halo of light filled a large space in the northwest,—almost enough to cast a shadow. Venus will continue to grace the evening sky, till May 3rd, when she will be morning star the rest of the year.

The interesting position of the planets Mercury, Venus, Saturn and Jupiter during the months of January and February were most interesting, and the display will not occur again in a considerable time.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

DAVIE COUNTY.—Thomas Eaton is raising sheep quite extensively. A few weeks since he counted 75 lambs in his flock of over one hundred ewes, and probably by this time he has 100 lambs.

We have always thought that sheep raising could be made profitable here, and we are pleased to hear of this experiment of Mr. Eaton.

Diphtheria is almost, if not quite epidemic in the vicinity of Farmington, Davie county. Mr. James Perry lost a little daughter last Friday, and on Monday his eldest boy. The dreaded erysipelas has also been prevalent. We are pleased to learn that Dr. Wiseman is up and able to move about his room.

The Baptists of Farmington are making preparations for building a church at that place.

Lost, recently, a brown fur cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to this office.

—GOLDEN DAYS continues to improve, and its weekly visits are more and more welcome. Sprightly, pure and high-toned is the character of its articles and the embellishments are well engraved and printed.

Communicated.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We see a communication in your last paper, signed "*Friedberg*," complaining of "contrariness" in several persons, mentioned by name. Now the writer should not call names unless he is sure he is right.

The road was laid out and the bridge built, but the petition recently carried about by George Kimel, did not make a full statement of the matter, as several of the signers of his petition told us they would not have signed had they known more about the matter. There were no damages claimed as represented in the communication published last week. All who know us and all about the matter will agree with us, that we have been wronged and put to a great inconvenience by the closing up of roads from our homes to the main road, and by stopping up our road to meeting and mill. We have to go a good ways round and naturally feel injured by the closing up of *country roads* which have been open for years. We could get no justice only by petition to the proper authorities, and we intend to have our rights at all hazards, if we can get them, no matter whose horse the saddle galls.

SOUTHFORK.

Press Correspondence.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It was the pleasure of your writer to witness the closing exercises of the Broadbay Public School, taught by Mr. J. F. McCuiston, which came off on last Saturday, March 26th.

Notwithstanding the shower in the morning, by nine o'clock the hill was lined with people; and about nine and a half o'clock the band arrived, drawn by four splendid bays. Mr. John Willard held the lines and the team was well managed. Then, after some excellent music by the band, commenced a series of dialogues and recitations by the pupils of said school, (of which it will be too tedious to mention all the names of scholars and of subjects spoken upon.) But we can safely say the whole was a good thing and exhibited careful training on the part of the teacher.

After the exercises of the pupils were over, Mr. R. B. Kerner, of Salem, formerly of Kernersville, appeared on the rostrum and in splendid style delivered a most excellent address on the subject of education Mr. Kerner is one of our promising young men and we shall not be surprised to hear of his success in business life. We here give a brief sketch of the address:

Mr. Kerner's theme was the universal education of mankind; and though promising nothing new, endeavored to arouse the people to a proper exertion in behalf the young.

Those nations became great where there was intelligence, and so long as the arts and the sciences were cultivated, and a pure literature encouraged, so long the liberties of the people were maintained. In our own country, where the march of education is ever onward, we sometimes think that there is not enough energy displayed in building up good schools. The terms of the schools are far too short. Properly educated, the people will think and act for themselves, and thus become useful citizens. The address covered a wide scope of what is termed education, and numerous faults were pointed out and useful suggestions made.

We hope the people present carried home with them the truths spoken on Saturday, and will think over them and profit thereby, and thus launch out on a flood tide of educational improvement.

After the address, the teacher announced a public march, and invited all to participate, which was disturbed by some one crying fire at the house, which did not amount to anything. A number of persons were out from Salem and all seemed to enjoy the occasion and all passed off pleasantly. S. A. H.

Elm Street, Salem, Mar. 28, 1881.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Nothing particularly new at this writing, except the closing exercises of Prof. J. A. Butler's writing school in Clemmonsville. Some of his patrons visited his school on the last day of his first term and were well entertained for some time, while the Professor gave an outline of the plan and principles of the Spencerian system of penman-hip. We examined, carefully, the specimens of penmanship exhibited by his pupils, and the improvement made was beyond our most sanguine expectations. The promptness of the answers made by the pupils, and the exercises gone through with the pen showed plainly, that neither teacher ner pupils had been idle.

Prof. Butler is the right man in the right place. He teaches the theory of penmanship, analyzes thoroughly, and is eminently practical in every particular. Immediately after the close of his school, another was made up, and has already commenced.

About a mile and a half from this place, at Cedar Grove, he has a class of thirty or forty pupils. Any community is fortunate that can secure his services as a teacher of penmanship. Prof. Butler is doing good wherever he goes. A gentleman of high culture, affable in his deportment and untiring in his efforts to instruct well those committed to his charge, we cheerfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of all who desire to learn penmanship. A PATRON.

Clemmonsville, March 25, 1881.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, March, 26 1881:—

Monday	$2,683 57
Tuesday	3,169 99
Wednesday	2,648 95
Thursday	1,529 57
Friday	1,977 04
Saturday	3,273 16
Total	$15,282 28

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair.

Apply early to EUG. A. BONER.

Salem, March 23, 1881.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station,

March 29th, 1881.

CHEMICALS AND FORMULAS.

Just at this time the important question with farmers is: How can the best manure be made at the least cost? All will find it necessary to supplement their natural home manures with fertilizers or with chemicals. In answer to this question I must say, first, a good manure can only be made out of good materials and good materials always cost something. The receipts which are hawked about the country for making manure out of worthless materials are humbugs then.

The farmer aims to supply the four great elements of plant-food, phosphoric acid, ammonia, potash and lime, all or in part, according to the demands of his soil or the crop. If he does not get these already mixed for him in a fertilizer, he must buy chemicals and mix them for himself, using, at the same time, all the home materials he has. The question is, in what form can he buy these things cheapest. The best and cheapest sources of these substances, now within reach of our farmers, are, for available phosphoric acid, dissolved bones and dissolved S. C. phosphate; for ammonia sulphate of ammonia or potential ammonia in fish-scraps, slaughter-house offal, &c.; for potash muriate of potash (for fine tobacco sulphate of potash,) for lime ground plaster. Where dissolved bones or S. C. phosphates are used it is generally not necessary to buy sulphate of lime in addition, as these contain it.

Some of the costly chemicals called for by formulas supplied farmers by the dealers are comparatively unneeded. The money often put in sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda, for example, had better be put in more of the valuable ingredients. I do not recommend buying nitrate of soda ordinarily now either. At present prices, sulphate of ammonia affords nitrogen cheaper. Nitrate of soda at 6 cts. per lb., supplies nitrogen equivalent to only 17 per cent. of ammonia, while sulphate of ammonia at 5½ cts. per lb. supplies 25 per cent. of ammonia. The nitrate has the further disadvantage too of being so very soluble in water that it is in a large part washed out of the soil and thus lost to the plants. Lawes and Gilbert established this for their clay soils at Rothamstead by careful experiments. It must be much truer to our soils. Similarly I recommend muriate of potash (except for fine tobacco) in preference to the sulphate. "High grade" sulphate of potash at 2½ cts. a pound contains only about 27 per cent. of potash, while the muriate at 3 cts. per pound contains 50 per cent.

Farmers should write to me and tell me what materials they have at their disposal or can get, and I will make up formulas for them suited to the crops they want to cultivate. I have recommended the following formulas frequently this season:

FOR CORN

Dissolved bone containing 15 per cent. av. phos. acid	800 lbs.
Muriate of potash containing 50 per cent. of potash,	100 lbs.
Mould,	1,100 lbs.
400 lbs. per acre in the hill.	2,000

This would cost per ton, (800 lbs. dissolved bone $13,60; 100 lbs. muriate of potash $3.09) $16.60.

FOR COTTON.

Acid phosphate, 12 per ct. av. phos. acid,	600 lbs.
Sulphate of ammonia, 25 per cent. ammonia,	100 lbs.
Muriate of potash, 50 per ct. potash	100 lbs.
22 bushels cotton seed, or about	600 lbs.
Rotted stable manure, muck or mould,	600 lbs.
	2,000 lbs.

This sulphate of ammonia and muriate of potash to be dissolved in water and sprinkled on the heaps. This will cost,—(600 lbs. acid phosphate $9 00; 100 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia $5,50; 100 lbs. of muriate of potash $3.00: 22 bushels cotton seed about $2.75.) $20.25 per ton. 300 lbs. per acre. Directions for composting will be gladly supplied on application.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Director.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

Easter Eggs.

Easter eggs and dyes are now for sale in the stores. The custom of eating eggs at Easter has been traced up not only to the theology of Egypt, but to the philosophy of the Persians, the Gauls, the Greeks, and the Romans—all of whom regarded the eggs as an emblem of the universe and the work of Deity.

"Easter," says Geblin, and New Year's have been marked by similar distinctions. Among the Romans the New Year is looked upon as the renewal of all things, and is noted for the triumph of the Son of Nature, as Easter is with the Christians for the Son of Justice, the Saviour of the world, over death by His resurrection."

The early Christians of Mesopotamia had the custom of dyeing and decorating eggs at Easter. They were stained red in memory of the blood of Christ shed at His crucifixion. The Church adopted the custom and regarded the eggs as the emblem of resurrection, as is evidenced by the benediction of Pope Paul V. about 1610, which reads thus: "Bless O Lord! we beseech thee, this Thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome substance to Thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to Thee on account of the Lord." Thus the custon of eating eggs at Easter time is established as having come down to us from great antiquity.

In this connection it is interesting to know that in a royal roll of the time of Edward I., preserved in the Tower of London, an entry for the purchase of four hundred eggs for use as presents at Easter is found.

To come to our times, it is astonishing to learn the enormous extent of the "Easter Egg" trade. In St. Petersburgh last Easter 10,000,000 fancy eggs were manufactured; they filled the market to the utter banishment of real table eggs. Some of the most expensive and beautiful eggs were crystal ones made at the Imperial Glass Cutting Manufactory for an order for the Czar.

It is estimated that in New York city last easter week $2,000,000 were expended in natural eggs, while many factories, employing from 50 to 100 workingmen, are kept busy for two months prior to Easter manufacturing eggs for the different cities throughout the United States.

An Act to Regulate Official Advertising

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:

SECTION 1. That notices of every sale of real estate, made by order of any court, or sale under execution, shall be published once a week for four weeks, immediately preceding such sale, in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county wherein such sale is to be made; *Provided*, That the costs of such publication shall not in any case exceed three dollars, to be taxed as other costs in such proceeding or action.

SEC. 2. That the notices required by section 45, chapter 45, of Battle's Revisal, shall be published once a week four weeks in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county; *Provided*, That the costs thereof shall not exceed two dollars.

SEC. 3. That the annual statement of county commissioners, required by section 13, chapter 27, of Battle's Revisal, shall be published in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county; *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall not exceed a half cent a word.

SEC. 4. That the annual report of the county finance committee shall be published in a newspaper (if any there be) published in the county; *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall not exceed a half cent a word.

SEC. 5. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6 This act shall be in force from and after the first day of March, 1881.

Important to Justices of the Peace and Others.

Among the acts passed by the General Assembly at its late session was one to amend section eleven of chapter ninety-two of the laws of 1879, as follows:

"That section eleven, of chapter ninety-two, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be amended by striking out all after the word 'jurisdiction' in the sixth line of such section to the word 'if' in the seventh line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'of all offences whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is given justices of the peace.'"

The amended act gives jurisdiction of all offences whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is given justices of the peace, to the Superior, Inferior or Criminal Courts, if some justice of the peace shall not within six months after the commission of the offence have proceeded to take official cognizance of the same, whereas the original act merely permitted those courts to assume jurisdiction of affrays, assaults and assaults and batteries.

Public Holidays, Banks, &c.

AN ACT TO DESIGNATE THE HOLIDAYS TO BE OBSERVED, AND DATE WHEN PAPERS WILL BE DUE.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the first day January, twenty second day of February, tenth day of May, twentieth day of May, fourth day July, and a day appointed by the Governor of North Carolina as a Thanksgiving day, and the twenty-fifth day of December of each and every year be, and the same are hereby declared to be public holidays, and that whenever any such holiday shall fall upon Sunday the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday, and papers due on Sunday shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding, and papers which would otherwise be payable on said Monday shall be payable on the Tuesday next thereafter.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Saturday, the papers due on the Sunday following shall be payable on the Monday next succeeding.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever either of the above named days shall fall on Monday, the papers which should otherwise be payable on that day shall be payable on the Tuesday next succeeding.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 11th day of March, 1881.

PLENTY OF CHANGE.—The following regulation of the United States treasury will be of especial interest to those whose business is subject to frequent demands for change. It is taken from the New York *Sun*: "Until further notice fractional silver coin and standard silver dollars will be sent by express, free of charge, if so requested, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, in sums of $500 or any multiple thereof; or by registered mail, free of charge, if so requested, in sums of $60 or any multiple thereof not exceeding $300, at the risk of the person to whom sent. Correspondence pertaining to this matter should be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

PROHIBITION BILL.—It is stated that an impression exists in some parts of the State that there was not a qnorum of both houses of the Legislature present when the prohibition bill passed; consequently that it is not constitutional, and this statement has been used to the detriment of the cause. Here are the facts: The constitution of the State requires that the Senate shall be composed of 50 members and the House of 120 members. The ayes and noes were called in the vote, and in the Senate there were 40 votes in the affirmative and 7 in the negative; in the House there were 70 votes in the affirmative and 7 in the negative.—*Charlotte Observer.*

YADKIN COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises will be held at Yadkin College on the 25th and 26th of May, 1881. The Annual Sermon will be delivered on Wednesday, the 25th, by Rev. W. Hammond M. D., a distinguished lecturer on Romanism known to two continents, and late of Indiana. The Literary Address, on Thursday the 26th, by Hon. F. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, N. C, late elector for President and distinguished as the "silver tongued" orator of North Carolina. A large crowd is expected to be present on that occasion, and a grand time anticipated. The Salisbury Band will entertain the audience with music.

G. W. GOOCH, }
W. E. SWAIM. } Cor. Sec's

—Richard Gwyn, Sr., Esq., died at Elkin, Monday, March 7, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Gwyn was one of the oldest members of the widespread and influential Gwyn family of Wilkes, Surry and Caldwell. He was one of the original founders of the Elkin factories and was a business man of experience and integrity.

MARRIED.

March 22nd, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, in Darbyville, Baker County, Florida, Mr. C. P. NORFLEET, of Suffolk, Va., to Miss ROSA V. LASH, of Salem, N. C.

In Winston on Tuesday evening Mr. SAMUEL SINK to Miss ALICE BREWER.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. FLORINA SIDES, m. n. Kerner, consort of J. G. Sides, aged 53 years, 5 months and 28 days. Mrs. Sides was a member of the Moravian Church, at this place, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. The funeral services were held in the Moravian Church at Kernersville, her native town, by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, of Salem, assisted by Rev. C. L. Rights, pastor of Kernersville Moravian Church.

"Her end was Peace."

In Winston, on Monday last, Mrs. LAUGENOUR, relict of the late Philip Laugenour, at an advanced age.

At Willow Bridge, near Lenoir, Cald well county, N. C., March 20th, NOAH SPAINHOUR, aged 69 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The ancestors of the deceased fled from persecution in Switzerland in 1737, and settled in York county Pa. In 1753 they came with the first Moravian Colony that settled at Salem, N. C. During the Revolution they identified themselves with the cause of independence, and three of the Spainhour brothers (all who were old enough to go to the war) lost their lives in that memorable conflict.—*Topic.*

—Who can tell what has become of the old military bounty land warrants? There is outstanding nearly twenty-five thousand of 160, 120, 80 and 40 acres each which were issued to soldiers or their heirs for services rendered in the Revolutionary war, Florida war, 1812 war, Mexican war, Arostook war, and Indian wars. They amount in the aggregate to over two million and five hundred thousand acres. They must be among the old papers left by your grandfather, you father or mother, and not thought to be of value.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE SUN CROSSES THE LINE.—At 6 o'clock last Sunday morning the sun crossed the imaginary line called the equator and the astronomical spring began that day, the coldest we have had in this latitude for a month. The days and nights are now everywhere nearly equal, and while the north pole is just coming into light the south pole is sinking into the long antarctic night. At the equator the sun is exactly overhead at noon. Some persons find it difficult to understand the astronomical division of the seasons, which is nevertheless more accurate than the ordinary division. Astronomically the seasons begin when the sun crosses the equator in the spring and fall, and when he reaches the two points of greatest divergence from the equator in summer and winter. These points fall some twenty days later in each case than the dates fixed in the almanacs, for the beginning of the seasons. In reality the year has only two primary divisions, which are determined by the position of the sun north or south of the equator. Spring and autumn are merely transition periods making the gradual change from cold to warm and from warm to cold.

The equinoctial storms, which occur twice a year, about the time when the sun crosses the equator, have immemorially occupied an important place in popular weather lore. The farmers look for them regularly, and farm work is sometimes seriously disarranged by a tardy "equinoctial." This time the sun makes a stormy crossing, and under such circumstances it is said that a period of good weather is generally in prospect.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—For a long time there has been a need for just such a liniment as Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read their advertisement.

—The bill to appoint twelve commissioners with authority to sell the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad passed, and the following are the Commissioners: A. J. DeRossett of Wilmington, Geo. M. Rose, A. B. Williams and A. A. McKeathan, Jr, of Fayetteville, O. A. Hanna of Chatham, Julius A. Gray and Levi M. Scott of Greensboro, Jesse F. Graves of Surry, Tyre York of Wilkes, W. A. Lash of Forsyth, H. S. Wangh of Alleghany, and Hugh Parks of Randolph. No action of the Commissioners will be valid until ratified by the Governor and his council, and by the stockholders.

—Edison will not be satisfied until he has discovered a better remedy for Coughs and Colds than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We say he will never succeed.

—The law recently passed prescribes that the terms of the Supreme Court shall begin on the first Monday in February and October instead of in January and June, as heretofore. The court has, however decided to examine applicants for license as attorneys on the first Monday and Tuesday in June, this year. This is done for the convenience of applicants who have prepared themselves for an examination at the usual time. —*Raleigh Observer.*

—Horse owners can not afford to overlook the wonderful success of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See the advertisement in another column.

—The total arrivals of immigrants at New York last week were 5,522, which is largely in excess of the numbers reported during the corresponding week in any preceding year.

—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Irish people, and a salute in honor of St. Patrick was fired by the Adjutant General under instructions from the Legislature.

—The bridegroom in an elopement at Sandersville, R. I., was 17, and the bride 14. They walked six miles in the rain and mud before finding a clergyman who would perform the ceremony, and their lodging that night was in a barn.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers and singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle

(ESTABLISHED 1835.)

NEW YORK Weekly Express,

No. 23 PARK ROW.

FOR 1881.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS prints the sermons of the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, by direct arrangement with him, and is the only journal publishing them by authority. The sermon delivered each Sunday is published in that week's weekly paper, thus giving its readers the fresh thought of Mr. Talmage each week. No other journal can do this, as it must depend upon old sermons printed in book form or copy from THE WEEKLY EXPRESS. We commend it to your favorable notice as one of the best and cheapest papers published.

TERMS, $1 PER ANNUM.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 25 to $1 40
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 65
Oats, " "	70 to 00
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,)" "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 09
" Hams	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax," "	20 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to 00
Blackberries	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

New Red Lugs,	3 50 to 4 00
New Bright and Common,	5 00 to 5 00
New Bright, Good,	7 00 to 8 00
" " Fine,	10 00 to 12 00
New Fillers, Common	5 00 to 6 00
" " Good,	7 00 to 9 00
New Wrappers, mediums	20 00 to 30 00
" " Good,	30 00 to 40 00
Fancy Wrappers,	60 00 to 75 00

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.

March 3, 1881-8-6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY.
IN SUPERIOR COURT.

J. M. Jones and wife Permelia A., W. H. Rodwell and wife Martha, and J. H. Williams,

vs.

J. H. Shore and wife Julia A., E. C. Rodwell, Julia Rodwell, R. V. Rodwell, L. A. Rodwell, W. W. Rodwell, H. O. Rodwell, L. D. Rodwell, J. F. Rodwell, J. C. Williams and J. H. Shore, guardian of J. C. Williams.

This cause coming on to be heard upon affidavit, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that E. C. Rodwell, Julia A. Rodwell, R. V. Rodwell, L. A. Rodwell, W. W. Rodwell, L. D. Rodwell, H. O. Rodwell and J. F. Rodwell, are necessary parties, Defendants in the above entitled action, and non-residents of this State, and that summons cannot be personally served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., commanding the said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, and answer the complaint of plaintiffs, demanding judgment for the sale of lands for partition, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Given under my hand and seal, at office, in Yadkinville, this the 8th day of February, A. D. 1881.

I. N. VESTAL,
Probate Judge.

6-6 w.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 35 a m	3 38 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	5 40 p m	10 20 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 00 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	7 58 a m	7 35 p m	3 50 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 55 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	12 04 a m	.....	11 05 p m
" Durham	12 43 p m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	1 55 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave	4 00 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 20 p m	9 40 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	9 50 a m	6 40 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 00 p m	10 30 p m	.....
Leave	12 10 p m	.....	6 30 a m
Arrive Durham	1 30 p m	.....	8 55 a m
" Hillsboro	5 15 p m	.....	10 20 a m
" Greensboro	7 25 p m	.....	2 10 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	10 05 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 45 p m	10 37 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 40 p m	11 32 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	1 47 p m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west

No. 42.—Connects at Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			10 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 25 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	12 15 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	4 20 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 10 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	6 20 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

1880. 1880.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at MRS. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Fall and Winter of 1880, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 16, 1880.

To J. D. MARION—a non-resident: You will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

FORSYTH COUNTY—In the Superior Court.

Martha J. Marion, Plaintiff, Against J. D. Marion, Defendant. } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE SHERIFF OF FORSYTH COUNTY: GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to summon J. D. Marion, the Defendant above named, if he be found in your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House, in Winston, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1881, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, on or before the 3rd day of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint, during said term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 10th day of March, 1881.

C. S. HAUSER,
Cl'k Superior Court Forsyth County

No. 10 6w.

PUBLIC SALE Of Valuable Land.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises on

Saturday, April 23d,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the valuable tract of land known as the JACOB REICH PLACE, near Salem, N. C., adjoining the lands of A. V. D. Leigh and Harrison Reed, containing FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, about 30 acres of which are well-timbered and the remainder ready for cultivation.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. REICH,
Executor with will annexed.

March 24, 1881. tds.

Godey's Lady's Book.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR.

Another New Department.

COMPLETE NOVEL IN EVERY NUMBER.

WILL RETAIN ALL THE OLD DEPARTMENTS.

Only $2 a Year.

Claims to be the cheapest and best monthly Magazine in the country.

CLUB RATES.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Two copies, one year,	3 70
Three copies, one year,	5 25
Four copies, one year,	6 60
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies.	9 50
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies,	14 00
Ten copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making eleven copies,	17 00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twenty-one copies,	31 50

Money for Clubs must be sent all at one time; but additions may be made to the club, at the same rate as paid in the first remittance, at any time in the year.

GET THE BEST.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Wendell Phillips says of the governmental problem in Russia: At this distance I don't mean to criticise methods. I look at Russia, 4,000 miles away, and see what an incubus is resting on her people. I only hope that somebody will lift it off her shoulders. If nothing will do it but the dagger then welcome the dagger! Is there an American here who thinks that bad?

The new census in Germany shows a total population of 45,194,172, an increase of 2,466,812. The Asiatic hives, China and India, being excluded, the empire now ranks as the third state in populat on, Russia and the United States having the first and second places, and France and Austro-Hungary the fourth and fifth. The birth-rate in Germany is the highest in Europe, and consequently great gains in population are possible notwithstanding the drain of emigration.

The only really absolute monarchy left in the civilized world is feeling the force of the universal tendency toward basing government on the popular will. According to an English correspondent at St. Petersburg steps are being taken in Russia to admit representatives of the people to participation in the consideration of state questions. This means that laws in the vast empire of the czar will before long be made, not by imperial ukase, as heretofore, but by the free action of a parliamentary body.

For the first time in four years an execution has taken place in Prussia. The culprit, a wife-murderer named Gehrke, was recently beheaded in the jailyard of Coslin by a man named Krants, the executioner of the would-be king-killer Hodel. The execution was conducted in the old style, with an ax and block instead of the guillotine. As soon as the head fell into the basket a number of superstitious bystanders rushed forward and dipped their handkerchiefs in the culprit's blood in the belief that their business would thereby prosper.

The largest peach orchard in the world is in Chambers county, Ala. It contains 250 acres and has yielded $70,000 worth of peaches. It is owned and cultivated by Mr. John Parnell, a brother of the Irish agitator. He came to this country some ten or twelve years ago and bought an old, worn-out cotton farm, which he has converted into this immense peach orchard, and is always the first to have early peaches on the market, for which he receives almost fabulous prices. He is said to be getting immensely wealthy at the business.

Type said to date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries has just been fished out of the bed of the Saone, and exhibited in the Cercle de la Librairie of Paris. This singular find proves that in the infant days of printing the making of type was quite optional; letters were cast of all heights, and had no "nick." In place of the latter there was an oblique incision, which showed the compositor where was the top of the letter. The letters, moreover, are perforated, probably for the purpose of tringing a number of them together and then tying them.

German physiologists have been experimenting to ascertain the best mode of restoring frozen animal life, and they announce that the hitherto accepted theory that persons who have been exposed too long to extreme cold should not be brought into contact with warmth except by slow degrees is wholly erroneous. Dogs were frozen by artificial applications of cold, until breathing and pulsation had almost ceased, and then attempts were made to restore twenty of them in a cold room, twenty in a warm room and twenty in bath of warm water. Of the first, fourteen died; of the second, eight; of the last, none. The warm bath brought about respiration in a remarkably short time.

The discovery that the sickness, so closely resembling cholera, which has prevailed in Chicago for several weeks past, is caused by the deleterious substances used for butter in that city, will undoubtedly attract more general attention to the increasing use of adulterated food in the United States as well as to the evils arising therefrom. It is only reasonable to suppose, too, says the Washington *Star*, that light upon the subject will lead to legislation which will effectually prevent these common and dangerous impositions upon the public. This is a matter that Congress ought to take hold of, and at once. If that body may pass laws for the prevention of, and punishment for, counterfeiting paper or metal money, it may and ought to pass laws to prevent the counterfeiting and adulteration of food. If the people are entitled to protection in what only affects business affairs, they are certainly en itled to protection in a matter so vitally affecting health and life.

Southern California is desirous of setting up in business on its own account. It complains of the 500 miles' journey to the capital, Sacramento, and finds fault with the legislation enacted there because it fails to take the climate, soil, pursuits and needs of the southern part of the State sufficiently into consideration. There is a wide difference in these respects between different parts of the State. In the south there is little rain, often not more than a few inches throughout the year. Bee culture and sheep raising, the orange, lime, vine, almond and various other semi-tropical fruits flourish there. In the north there is usually rain enough in winter, and sometimes too much. Mining and grain growing are largely conducted there. These interests exercise more influence in the legislat re than those of the south do. The southern part of the State would like to, but cannot, get State aid for artificial irrigation. For these reasons a secession movement has been under way, and mass-meetings are being held. One obstacle to success in the movement is the lack of population. A State of South California would have less than 70,000 inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The Protestants have built fourteen new churches in Rome since 1870.

The total amount of money contributed by the Juvenile association in 1879 to the Church Missionary society of England was about $20,000—a noble example to the youth of America.

It is reported that Miss Yonge gave the profits of "The Heir of Redclyffe," her most famous novel, to fit out a missionary ship, and $10,000, the profit of her "Daisy Chain," to building a missionary church at Auckland, New Zealand.

The designation of a bishop in the "pidgin" English of the China coast is "Number one, topside, Joss pidgin man."

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has resigned his professorship in Richmond college (Baptist) in order to become general agent of the Peabody fund.

The banner Baptist State is Georgia, with its 235,381 members. There were 12,933 baptisms last year. The number of churches is 2,755, and of pastors 1,630.

Bishop Harris, Episcopal, of Michigan, recently consecrated a rich young lawyer, G. Mott Williams, to "the limited diaconate." That is, while not abandoning his profession, Mr. Williams will devote a part of each day to assisting his rector in pastor work.

A Presbyterian pastor in Pittsburg considered it his duty on a recent Sunday to read an advertisement of Her Majesty's Opera company, laying especial emphasis on that portion relating to a full ballet, and to warn his congregation to give the lie to the assertion that Christians attended such performances.

The statistical tables of the Lutheran church, lately published, show a grand total of 944,863 communicants, embraced in fifty-nine synods. This makes the increase during 1880 considerably over 100,000. If the same ratio of increase continues through 1881 the Lutheran church will be one of the strongest in numbers in the country, and surpassed in membership only by the Baptists and Methodists.

Dr. Angus, one of the English revisers of the New Testament, gives some interesting details of that work, which occupied ten years. There were ten meetings each year, each meeting extending to four days, a day meaning about seven hours' work, so that in all the company, in its collective capacity, spent 2,800 hours in the revision. Besides this, however, every member of both the English and American committees exhausted his knowledge and critical ability in his conscientious labors.

"Mistakes of the Compositor."

Some one has taken the pains to collect for the Chicago *Times* some of the more famous typographical blunders of recent days—of the proofreader on the *Herald*, who underscored the line of the hymn, "Hark, THE HERALD angels sing!" so as to give due credit to his own paper; of the *World's* report of a political meeting—"the snouts (for shouts) of 10,000 Democrats rent the air;" of Gath's Fourth of July oration about the effect of the immortal declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson at which "Thomas reeled," he was made to say, instead of "thrones reeled;" a local reporter represented Talmage as reading the well-known hymn thus: "Nearer, by God, to thee!" Instead of the fiat of the Almighty, a New York paper spoke of the "fist of the Almighty." Another paper declared that the Meeker massacre was caused, not as the dispatch said, "by the farmers pulling down the Indians' tents and corrals," but "the Indians' beets and carrots." Out West the obituary of a right reverend "prelate" was described as "the death of a pirate;" in a sermon a clergyman was announced as preaching about "a woman clothed in scantity" instead of sanctity; and the subject, "Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity," got into print as the "Influence of Rum upon the Digestion of Humanity." The compiler, says the Detroit *Free Press*, should have added to his collection the story of the Connecticut editor who wrote what he thought an unusually fine article, entitled, "Is There No Balm in Gilead?" and awoke next morning to see it read "Is There No Barn in Guilford?"

New Postal Regulations.

Under the new order of the postmaster-general revoking section 232 of the postal regulations, all partially written matter must be prepaid at the regular letter rate of three cents for each half ounce. A number of exceptions were made to the operations of this rule, but nothing was said about circulars made by the hektograph, the electric pen, etc. Inquiry at the New York postoffice elicits the information that the postmaster-general has made no rulings respecting this class of circulars, but that they are treated as third class matter if left unsealed and containing nothing of the nature of personal correspondence. Other exceptions to the new order are:

Corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Date and name of the addressee and of the sender of the circulars and the correction of mere typographical errors therein. Upon third class matter or upon the wrapper inclosing the same the sender may write his own name and address, with the word "from" above and preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class a manuscript dedication or inscription, but it must be confined to a simple address or consignment as a mark of respect, and it must not partake of the nature of personal correspondence. Upon fourth class matter the sender may write his own name and address, preceded by the word "from," and also the number and names of the articles inclosed. He may also mark the article for identification.

Popular trial shows the worth of every article; and thirty-four years constant use has proven the great efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it has no superior.

Horace Greeley and the Ticket Agent.

A reformed ticket agent, a man now engaged in a mercantile pursuit, and who looks back with a profound melancholy and remorse to his wicked career, as he sailed in as a ticket agent, told me that once, in his sinful days, he was employed at Chicago on a through line from that incorporated Borgas on the lake to New York city, which, made up of a new combination, was "bucking" against Vanderbilt. To extend its custom the combination had at Chicago a corps of able-bodied runners, to seize wayfarers by the throat and fetch them up to the ticket agent, where the innocent traveler was to be talked into a ticket over the combination.

One day an able-bodied ruffian came leading up a rough-looking customer, who wished to purchase a ticket for New York by the way of Cleveland. But evidently the old white-hatted, loose-trousered, coarse-booted countryman, with his white head and goggling look, did not know what he wanted. It was for the ticket agent to care for him, and so he rattled on with ticket in hand until the venerable, goggle-eyed old shuffle-toes had extracted from a fat wallet the price and shambled awkwardly away.

"Say, old fellow," asked a friend, who happened to be in the office, "do you know who you sold a ticket to then?"

"Some old fool of a corn-cracker."

"Not a bit of it—that was Horace Greeley."

"Ger whillicans! and he wanted to go to Cleveland?"

"Yes, he is billed to lecture there, and the *Tribune* will give your combination the deuce for the swindle."

"That's so. Here, you put your cheek to this hole till I find him."

Away ran the ticket agent. It was not difficult to find the hotel at which the venerable philosopher lodged. The ticket agent found him in the reading-room poring over a late issue of the *Tribune*. He tapped Horace on the shoulder, and the philosopher looked up with the childlike expression of his that seemed to come out from open eyes and mouth.

"I beg your pardon," said the agent, "but I sold you a ticket to New York awhile since, and I made a mistake."

"In the money, I suppose?" replied Horace, dryly.

"No, sir; in the route. I remember after you left you said Cleveland. Now the ticket I gave you will not take you to Cleveland."

"The deuce it won't," cried Greeley, starting up. "Well, young man, I can tell you that would be a great disappointment to Cleveland."

"I don't know anything about that; but I did not want any man to miss his way through any fault of mine. So I've been in every hotel in Chicago after you."

"The deuce you have?"

"I have. There is the right ticket. It's over a rival line. But my honor, sir, rises above trick. I bought the right ticket for you, and if you give me the old one we will be even."

"Young man," said Horace, fishing from his capacious pocket the ticket of the combination, "you are very good—too good; come to think of it, too good for a ticket agent. Leave that, good young man, before your innocent nature is corrupted, or your patent screw and podauger line is bursted up. Go West, young man, go West."—*Washington Capital.*

One Honest Man.

The other day six men sat around a stove in a Detroit tobacco store. There had been a long period of silence when one of them rubbed his leg and remarked:

"That old wound feels as if it was going to open again. I shall always remember the battle of Rich Mountain."

There was a slight stir around the stove, and a second man put his hand to his shoulder and observed:

"And I shall not soon forget Brandy Station. Feels to-day as if the lead was going to work out."

The interest was now considerably increased, and the third man knocked the ashes off his cigar and said:

"Yes, those were two hard fights, but you ought to have been with Nelson at Franklin. But wasn't I excited that day! When these two fingers went with a grape-shot I never felt the pain!"

The fourth man growled out something about Second Bull Run and a saber cut on the head, and the fifth man felt of his left side and said he should always remember the lay of the ground at the Yellow Tavern. The sixth man was silent. The other five looked at him and waited for him to speak, but it was a long time before he pointed to his empty sleeve and asked:

"Gentlemen, do you know where I got that?"

Some mentioned one battle and some another, but he shook his head sadly and continued:

"Boys, let me be honest and own right up. I lost my arm by a buzz-saw, and now we will begin on the left and give every one a chance to clear his conscience. Now then, show your wounds."

The five men leaned back in their chairs and smoked fast and chewed hard and looked at each other, and each one wished he was in Texas when a runaway horse flew by and gave them a chance to rush out and get clear of the one-armed man. It was a narrower escape than any one of them had during the war.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Major Ben Perley Poore, the "father" of the reporters' gallery, went to Washington in 1827. He was born in Georgetown, now known as West Washington, and he was very young when he began in the national legislature to report the news of the capital for a New York newspaper. He has lived in Washington almost constantly ever since. He has a very distinct recollection of every inauguration from the time of John Quincy Adams.

There were in Germany in 1878 540 paper mills which together produced 3,600,000 cwt. of paper. This number is exceeded only by the United States, where 567 mills were at work in 1876, turning out but 3,000,000 cwt.

Six Hundred Miles on a Bicycle.

Mr. Henry M. Bentley last summer journeyed 600 miles on a bicycle. After spending the early months of the summer in and about Hudson, N. Y., viewing that part of the country from the saddle of a bicycle, he was asked by Mr. James Merrihew, superintendent of the Western Union telegraph company, to accompany him on a month's jaunt over the country. Accordingly, about the first of September, the two gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Merrihew's son, a lad of twelve years, started from Hudson, working their way through New York to Saratoga. They traveled leisurely, averaging about thirty-five miles a day. They carried nothing but a coat and extra flannel shirt, strapped to their bicycles; but they sent their valises by express from point to point, when convenient. Everywhere they went they created great excitement among the country people, their departure from a town gathering great crowds. The country people could not understand the object of bicycle riding, and many an amusing dialogue took place. An honest farmer, after viewing the machine in wonderment for five or ten minutes, would ask:

"Where are you going; to the fair?"

"No, we have no objective point."

"Trying to sell them things?"

"No."

"What do you do with them, then?"

"Ride around the country."

"What for?"

"Pleasure."

"How much do you make by it?"

"Nothing whatever; on the contrary, it costs a good deal of money."

"But," the farmer would ask, "What is in it?" and being told that there was no money in the operation, would walk off with an incredulous look, totally at loss to understand how people could travel around in that manner for nothing. While resting by the roadside a man in a wagon would pull up, upon first sight of the strange machine, and pour forth a string of questions beginning with "What is it?" and ending with "What's in it?" At a county fair visited by the travelers an old lady asked a gentleman whom she had noticed talking to one of the tourists, "What are those men?"

"Bicyclers."

"Um, bicyclers. What do they do?"

"Ride around the country on a big wheel."

"Kind of queer, ain't they?"

"Yes, somewhat gone, you know."

"Poor men, isn't it a pity?"

A very intelligent-looking farmer looked at the strangers some time in silent curiosity, and then asked: "What countrymen are you?" He was told they were Italians, which he unhesitatingly believed, notwithstanding the correct English of the travelers, and asked a great many questions concerning the difference of climates of America and Italy. At Saratoga the bicyclists were received by a number of Philadelphia friends with hardly less amazement than that exhibited by the country people. On the home trip they took in New York city, and came home by the Bound Brook route—that is, by the roads along that line of railway. During all the time Mr. Merrihew's son rode his machine with the others, and has probably ridden a larger distance on a bicycle than any lad of his age in the country. Mr. Bentley laughingly remarked that he himself might set up for the champion heavy-weight amateur bicyclist, there being no record of a man forty-eight years of age and weighing 190 pounds having ridden so long a distance.

A Remarkable Suit.

One of the most remarkable suits ever brought in this country, perhaps, says a contemporary, is that just instituted in the supreme court against F. F. Street and F. F. Smith, proprietors of the New York *Weekly*, growing out of the publication in that journal of a certain sensational story, entitled "Bantam Jim; or, the Foes and Fortunes of a Boy." The suits are brought by James Hickman, Timothy Daniels and Lucy Barnard, through their counsel, Mr. Harry Thompson, of Broadway. Lucy Barnard is only sixteen years of age, and, for the purposes of this suit, Mr. William Friend, of 67 Wall street, has been appointed guardian. The parties all reside at Wellfleet, Barnstable county, Mass. They are most respectable people, yet the reckless author of "Bantam Jim," who gives his name as "Roscoe Blaine," thus uniting the names of the two great Republican chiefs, makes them perform actions and do things in his story before which the gory glory of freebooters or the diabolical devilry of a band of Moorish pirates on the Spanish main would pale into nothingness. As soon as Messrs. Street & Smith became aware of the character of the story they stopped its publication, and inserted the following notice in their paper:

We have just learned that the author of "Bantam Jim" has used the names of living persons in his story and endeavored to ridicule some of them by representing them as guilty of acts which could only have originated in his imagination. As we never permit the columns of the New York *Weekly* to be used as a vehicle for the dissemination of slander, no more of the story will be published. —*New York Monthly Union.*

Pearls of Thought.

Youth looks at the possible; age at the probable.

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

Much charity which begins at home is too feeble to get out of doors, and much that begins out-doors never gets into the home circle.

Love of truth shows itself in discovering and appreciating what is good wherever it may exist.

Never does a man protray his own character so vividly as in his manner of portraying another's.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of others than in their own.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Raising and Keeping Onions.

Onions will grow on almost any soil except a very dry sandy one or a very wet murky one. A light loam, a little inclined to sand, is as good as and perhaps the best of any. It must be made very rich. A large crop of onions from poor soil, without manure, is an impossibility. Any kind of barnyard or stable manure will answer, provided there is plenty of it. If it is coarse plow it under; if it is well rotted or is fine compost put at least one-half of it on after plowing and harrow it in. The beds where the onions are to grow should be, if not underdrained, at least so thoroughly drained that no water will stand either on the beds or in the alleys around them. After harrowing and surface-draining is completed, the beds should be carefully raked by hand with fine steel-toothed rakes. We are now ready for the seed. I sow with a hand-sower, making the rows about twelve or thirteen inches apart, and sowing three and a half pounds per acre, or as near that as possible. As soon as the rows can be seen distinctly, begin going through them with the hand-cultivator. The weeds in the rows must be pulled out by hand. If a good crop is wanted they must be kept clean. I know of no crop that is more impatient of neglect while young than this; and what is still worse it rarely recovers and yields a large crop if it is allowed to become overrun with weeds while young. After the onions ripen, which is generally in August, pull them up and let them lie on the ground for two or three weeks to dry, then top and put them away on shelves in a cool and airy place and leave them until sold, or until they are in danger of freezing, when they should be stored away in their winter quarters. —*J. M. Smith, in New York Tribune.*

The Causes of Lameness.

A correspondent writes to an English exchange:

It is from not changing the shoes often enough that almost all the evils of corns, foot-founders and foot-lameness arise.

From the moment that a shoe is nailed on a horse's foot a double action begins.

1. The horse's hoofs grow down, and presses against the shoe.

2. The shoe is bent forcibly upward, and presses against the hoof.

It is this double and daily increasing pressure that is the main cause of foot-lameness and fever in the feet. Of course violent hammering along hard roads, particularly with unseasoned horses, will, in time, knock most horses' feet and legs to pieces; but even here the double action of the heel and shoe pressure is the means by which the greatest injury is worked.

I adopted, many years ago, the plan of changing the shoes once every fortnight. New shoes are often not wanted. All that is needed is to beat out the shoes in the fire, and to make a new bed-pit on the horse's foot. If this plan be adopted, the shape of the shoe, the number of nails, the manner in which the foot is prepared for shoeing, are of minor importance. The foot will have a chance every fourteen days of expanding into its natural form, the pressure which causes foot-lameness will not occur, and the horsemen will find that few ordinary smiths cannot be trusted to shoe their horses with safety and success.

My experience tells me that if a horse is thoroughly well treated his hoofs will often last longer than his teeth. Some time after they are thirty years old the latter will often become so very imperfect that the animal cannot nourish himself on the best ordinary food. Perhaps on mashed and steamed food he might go on to some time longer, or, if in France, he might be so fed for the horse meat market. I have myself had several favorite horses that had never been lamed in their lives during many years of hard work, but that failed in the teeth at last.

I believe that persons who shoe their horses once a month will experience great difficulty in finding a good shoeing smith. Those who change the shoes once a fortnight will seldom meet with a bad one.

Insect Friends and Foes.

At the meeting of the Western New York agricultural society, held at Rochester, Professor W. Saunders, of Ontario, said that it was a common error that all insects are pests to the cultivator. There are many parasites or useful ones which prey on our insect enemies. Out of seven thousand described insects in this country, only about fifty have proved destructive to our crops. Parasites are much more numerous. Among lepidopterous insects (butterflies, etc.,) there are very few noxious species; many active friends are found among the Hymenoptera (wasps, etc.,) the ichneumon flies pre-eminently so; and in the order Hemipters (bugs proper) are several that destroy our enemies. Hence the very common error, that birds which destroy insects are beneficial to us, as they are more likely to destroy our insect friends than the fewer enemies. Those known as flycatchers may do neither harm nor good; so far as they eat the white-midge and Hessian fly they confer a positive benefit; in other instances they destroy both friends and enemies. Birds that are only partly insectivorous, and which eat grain and fruit, may need further inquiry. The speaker had examined the stomachs of many such birds, and particularly the American robin, and the only curculio he ever found in any of these was a single one in a whole cherry which the bird had bolted entirely. Robins had proved very destructive to his grapes, but had not assisted at all in protecting his cabbages growing alongside his fruit garden. These vegetables were nearly destroyed by the larvæ of the cabbage fly, which would have afforded the birds many fine, rich meals. This comparatively feeble insect has been allowed by the throngs of birds to spread over the whole continent. A naturalist in one of the Western States had examined several species of the thrush, and found they had eaten mostly that class of insects known as our friends.

Recipes.

POTATO PUFFS.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes; stir into this one teaspoonful of melted butter, two well beaten eggs, and one cup of milk or cream. Pour into a deep dish, and bake in a quick oven.

CIDER CAKE.—One cup sugar, half a cup of butter, one egg well beaten, one large cup of cider, one teaspoonful of soda, flour sufficient to make it as thick as pound cake. One cup of raisins can be added if desired.

FRIED APPLES.—Quarter tart apples without peeling; have some nice salt pork frying, or butter if preferred, and lay the apples close together, skin side down; cover till well steamed; then uncover and brown both sides, turning and watching closely to prevent burning.

PIG'S FOOT CHEESE.—Boil the hocks and feet of equal quantity loose in a pot till the meat will fall freely from the bones; season well with pepper and salt; put into a pan while hot and press it. Cut in slices and serve with vinegar or Worcester sauce.

The salt used by the packers and butchers of San Francisco is obtained by solar evaporation from the waters of the ocean. The process is easy.

(Pottstown Daily Ledger.)

A Michigan journal relates the following: Amos James, Esq., proprietor of the Huron house, Port Huron, Mich., suffered so badly with rheumatism that he was unable to raise his arm for three months. Five bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him entirely.

So much better and better put up is American than Russian tallow that the principal stearine factories of Moscow now use the American article.

(Atchinson Champion.)

No Benefit.

An Indiana newspaper thus writes: Mr. George F. Helderle, of Peru, Ind., says that he had suffered very much with rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. He found the desired relief in St. Jacobs Oil.

All the boiler makers in Chicago struck simultaneously on Tuesday. What a dreadful din they must have made.—*Fat Contributor.*

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

"I had rather have newspapers without government," said Jefferson, "than government without newspapers."

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	11	@	11¼
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	6	@	9
Sheep	6	@	6¾
Lambs	6¾	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	5¼	@	6¼
Dressed, city	7¼	@	7¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 65	@	6 50
Western, good to fancy	5 00	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 19¾	@	1 19¾
No. 1 White	1 18½	@	1 18¾
Rye—State	98	@	1 03
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	95
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	56	@	58
Southern Yellow	57	@	57
Oats—White State	47½	@	48
Mixed Western	43	@	45¼
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	1 10	@	1 25
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 15	@	1 25
Hops—State, 1880	15	@	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export	15 00	@	15 50
Lard—City Steam	10 45	@	10 50
Refined	10 66	@	10 70
Petroleum—Crude	7	@	8¼
Refined	9¾	@	9¾
Butter—State Creamery	28	@	30
Dairy	20	@	25
Western Im. Creamery	22	@	27
Factory	21	@	22
Cheese—State Factory	9¾	@	13¼
Skims	5	@	8
Western	10	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	21¾	@	21¾
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 25	@	2 25

BUFFALO.

Steers—Extra	5 50	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	5 50	@	6 00
Sheep—Western	5 00	@	5 70
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	5 85	@	6 00
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 24	@	1 24
Corn—No. 2 Western	42¼	@	42¼
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	1 00

BOSTON.

Beef—Western Mess	9 50	@	10.00
Hogs—Live	7¾	@	7¾
Hogs—City Dressed	8½	@	8¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	12 50	@	13 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	6 50	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	58	@	60
Oats—Extra White	49	@	52
Rye—State	95	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	46	@	48
Unwashed "	32	@	34

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Live weight	4¾	@	6¾
Sheep	5¼	@	6
Lambs	5½	@	6¼
Hogs	6¾	@	7

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. good and fancy	4 90	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 17	@	1 17¾
Rye—State	96	@	96
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@	54¾
Oats—Mixed	41½	@	41¾
Butter—Creamery Extra	31	@	33
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13	@	13¼
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¼
Refined	9¼	@	9¼

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL or Traveling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & Co. 306 Race St. Cincinnati, O.

Agents Wanted. $5 a Day made selling our PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Retail price, $1.50. Terms liberal. Agents, DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief in every case of ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

MARYLAND FARMS, $7 to $25 per Acre. Short winters, breezy summers, healthy climate. Catalogue free. H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility & all Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for Cir. to Allen's Pharmacy, 313 1st Ave., N.Y.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy. Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Add's Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

DAIRYMEN Do not throw away butter when for 25 cts. I will send you a Recipe that will save 2 lbs. that is lost in the buttermilk every time you churn 25 lbs. Money returned if not found as represented. Address JUDSON A. ROOT, Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BERRY CRATES and Baskets. In use 10 years. Best and Cheapest made. Send for Free Circular. N. D. Batterson, Buffalo, N.Y.

FREE A Catalogue of Half Price Music. Add's Erie Music Pub. Co. P.O. Box 85, Erie, Pa.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.

DIVORCES, in any State, without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. E. SIMS, Chicago.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

Burns Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

There are 160 species of willow known growing in different parts of the world. Of these sixty are natives of North America.

Do not Despond.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will drive off the worst attack of "blues."

"Ruler ruin," as the boy said when he threw the teacher's ferule into the stove.

Catarrh and Deafness.

I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Ely's Cream Balm as a specific in the case of my sister, who has been seriously debilitated with catarrh for eight years, having tried ineffectually other remedies and several specialty doctors in Boston. She improved at once under this discovery, and has gained her health and hearing, which had been considered incurable. Robert W. Merrill, secretary of the Phœnix Manufacturing company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I am cured of catarrh and deafness after giving Ely's Cream Balm a thorough trial. It has on several occasions relieved me of severe cold in the head. My aunt was troubled with deafness in one ear. Using the Balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D. Morse, insurance broker, Elizabeth, N. J.

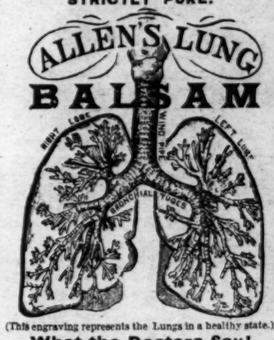
Price, fifty cents. Ely's Cream Balm Company, Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for sixty cents.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

THE only hope of bald heads—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. Every objection removed by recent improvement. It is now faultless. The only cure for baldness and the most delicate hair-dressing known.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

What the Doctors Say!

DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."

DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of **Consumption** in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."

DR. J. R. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

For Sale by all Druggists.
Sold by McKASSON & ROBBINS, New York.

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. I offer one of the largest collections of Vegetable Seed ever sent out by any Seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five Seed farms. *Full directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed *warranted to be both fresh and true to name;* so far, that should it prove otherwise, *I will refill the order gratis.* The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the attention of all who are *anxious to have their Seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.*

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

METAL TIP LAMP WICK.
Gives a Brilliant, White and Steady Light, require **No Trimming,** and lasts for months. Circular and Sample Wick sent for 10 cents.
Metal Tip Lamp Wick Co.,
Agents Wanted. 70 Cortlandt St., New York.

LOOK! You can make from **$4** to **$6** per day selling my Patent "Charm Cigar Clipper. The best 10c. novelty on the market. Every smoker buys one. Cuts off the superfluous end of a cigar, clean and sharp. Can be attached to the watch chain as a charm. A nicely nickel-plated and engraved sample, with circular and price-list, sent on receipt of a silver dime. W. H. Gilman, Man'f'r, Beebe Plain, Vt.

ITCHING PILES. If your druggist hasn't "Aunt Betsy's" Green Ointment, and you wish **pure relief** from Piles (itching or other), send 25c. in money or stamps to E. P. FURLONG, 7 Murray St., N. Y., and you will receive by mail a box (full size) of "A. B." G. Ointment and the finest selection of advertising cards, chromos, puzzle cards ever issued.

ORGANS Sub-Bass & Oct-Coupler, **PIANOS**
$45, $55, $65, $75, $100, $120
And Upwards. Stool and Instruction Book included. **PIANOS, $175** and Upwards. Agents Wanted. New Catalogue now ready. T. L. WATERS, 14 E. 14th St., N. Y.

SAVE MONEY If you are going west of Chicago this year, you can learn something to your advantage and save money by addressing Wm. Porter & Co., 40 Exchange Building, Chicago.

Machinery Wanted!
Engines, Boilers, Pumps, etc., also Machinists' Tools and Machinery generally, bought for cash. Give full particulars and prices. Address DEALER, 39 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS.
Sure preventive of Malaria and all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Only 50 cts. a bottle. SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS CO., 292 Broadway, New York. Send for circular